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WALT WHITMAN TO MISTRESS NELLIE.

Sacred, blithesome, undefiled,
With benisons from East and West,
And salutations North and South,
Through me, indeed, to-day, a million hearts and hands,
Waiting a million loves, a million soul-felt prayers.
—Tender and true remain the arm that shields thee!
Fair winds always fill the ship's sail that sail thee!
Clear sun by day, and bright stars at night beam on thee!
Dear girl—through me the ancient privilege, too,
For the New World, through me, the old, old wedding greeting!
O youth and health! O sweet Missouri rose!
O bonny bride!
Yeild thy red cheeks, thy lips, to-day,
Unto a nation's loving kiss.

LOVE.

Love is not made of kisses or of sighs,
Of clinging hands, or of the sorceries
And subtle witchcrafts of alluring eyes.

Love is not made of broken whispers—no
Nor of the blushing cheek, whose answering glow
Tells that the ear has heard the accents low.

Love is not made of tears, nor yet of smiles,
Of quivering lips, or of enticing wiles;
Love is not tempted—he himself beguiles.
This is Love's language, but this is not love.

If we know aught of Love how shall we dare
To say that this is Love, when well aware
That these are common things, and Love is rare?

As separate streams may, blending, ever roll
In course united, so, of soul to soul,
Love is the union into one sweet whole.

As molten metals mingle; as a chord
Swells sweet in harmony: when Love is lord
Two hearts are one, as letters form a word.

One heart, one mind, one soul, and one desire,
A kindred fancy, and a sister fire
Of thought and passion—these can Love inspire.

This makes a heaven of earth; for this is Love.
—*Chambers' Journal.*

JOHN MURRAY'S RUIN.

A Story of Real Life, in Several Chapters.

By George Walnwright.

CHAPTER V.

AT WATERBURY.

There was distress at Waterbury; distress that was the more terrible because it could not be reached and removed. Uncertainty concerning John Murray and his terrible fall had changed into absolute certainty For Waterbury men had seen him—they had seen his flushed face, and had seen the cause of it. He was known at East Rock as a gambler and a hard drinker, and it had got back to Waterbury in so explicit a form that there was no question about it.

Mary Morton, convinced that her lover was not only unworthy of her but had abandoned her for another woman, had made ineffectual efforts to tear him from her heart—and failing—was breaking her heart with grief. Mr. Morton, with pity for his girl, and mingled indignation and pity for the man who had so cruelly abandoned her, consoled his old friend, the Pastor, for the fearful failing away of his son.

"Ichabod! Ichabod!" moaned the Parson.

But if a knowledge of the delinquencies of John Murray so afflicted his father and his prospective father-in-law, what was their surprise when the cashier of the Waterbury First National Bank appeared in Mr. Morton's office, and laying before him a cheque for Fourteen Thousand Four Hundred Dollars, asked him if it was genuine.

"It came from the Bank at East Rock, and while the signature seems genuine, the largeness of the amount, and the fact that it was drawn at East Rock, where Mr. John Murray is staying, made it appear best to get at the matter at once."

"*My* cheque for Fourteen Thousand Four Hundred Dollars!" gasped Morton, "*My* cheque! Why, I never—"

He said no more for Mr. Murray, who was sitting near, laid his hand on his shoulder.

"My old friend," he said, "this cheque is inexplicable. Of course you did not know it. I do not know who did—but if it is as I suspect, I shall pay it. Say no more."

This to Morton in a suppressed whisper.

"Permit me to go into the next room with Mr. Murray for a moment," said Morton to the cashier.

"Certainly."

They retired into Mr. Morton's private room.

"Murray, my old friend," said Morton, his eyes filling with tears, "there is trouble for both of us—for us and ours. I never made that cheque, though the signature is perfect. It is a forgery. Has John Murray been so rash as to do this thing—if not he, who?"

The heart-broken father bowed his head to the table and wept.

"It must be John—it must be. My God, why and how has he fallen!"

"What shall we do?" said Morton.

"I know not. Call in Webster."

Mr. Webster, the cashier, came in at he call.

"This cheque," said Mr. Morton to him, "is a forgery. I never made it. Whoever made it, knew my signature, for the imitation is perfect. I ask you, Mr. Webster, to give me this cheque for a few days, till I ferret out this mystery."

It was so arranged, and that afternoon the two old men left Waterbury for East Rock. But before they left they decided to consult Hugh Leigton, who had returned

"You were at East Rock once or twice?" was Mr. Morton's first query.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you see John Murray there?"

"Each time."

"What was he doing—how was he living? Tell us what you know of him since he has been there. Tell us everything, without reserve."

"Mr. John Murray is my friend—he is in this office with me—he is Mr. Murray's son, and is to be your son-in-law, Mr. Morton. I can say nothing about him."

"But, man, we must know. Had he money? much money, I mean."

"I know nothing of his finances save that he borrowed five hundred dollars of me three or four weeks ago."

"What was he doing with his money."

"I know nothing but what rumor said of him. If you compel me to speak, I shall speak, though I do it unwillingly."

"Speak fully and freely."

"Very good then. It was rumored—in fact it was no rumor, but common talk, that John was drinking very hard, and that he was playing very high. At the Hall where he is living, it was told me that he was in the hands of a man named Bailey, and—"

"Bailey!" exclaimed both. "Merciful heavens, that is the name on the back of the cheque.

"And," resumed Leighton, "that this Bailey, if not a professional gambler, is at least a most skillful and dangerous player. At Maxfield, when I was there, came a rumor the other day that Murray and Bailey had had a sitting which was the most desperate ever known at that house, and that Murray had lost a great sum. It was stated by some to be as high as $30,000, and no one put it lower than $15,000. This was stated as a fact. To pay it, it was said that Murray was compelled to come to Waterbury and raise the money. This is all I know. I have said it reluctantly, and I beg you will ask me no more. The subject is painful to me."

"Was there any talk—did you see anything that involved a woman?" asked Mr. Murray.

"I beg you will not press me to answer that."

"We wish to know."

"I am in a fearful position. John Murray is my friend—you are my superior. Well, to be frank, I did. A sister of this Bailey, a Miss Clara, a most beautiful woman, was with him when I was there, nearly all the time, and it was the talk of the hotel that he was desperately in love with her, and she with him. I have said now all I shall say. I have said too much already."

Sadly the two men took their places in the cars for East Rock, Mr. Morton leaving Leighton in charge of the office.

"It may be, when I return," said Morton, as he pressed Leighton's hand, "that you may be put permanently in charge. I want a partner—an honest one."

"I trust I shall never forfeit your good opinion," was Leighton's answer.

"Ha! ha!" was Leighton's soliloquy. "Mr. John Murray your reason is over. I have won the partnership, and I will have the girl as well."

And Leighton turned to his business in a most pleasant frame of mind.

The arrival of the two old men at East Rock Hall created a positive sensation. It was buzzed about the hotel that Murray's father and father-in-law were at the hotel, and curiosity was on tip-toe to know what it was all about. But curiosity remained ungratified. Mr. John Murray was sent for and he went to their room. The meeting was an embarrassing one. Neither his father or Mr. Morton took his extended hand. He looked from one to the other in astonishment.

"What is the meaning of this?" was his inquiry.

"It means," replied his father, "that before I again recognize you as my son, you must prove yourself to be worthy of the title. It means, unless I am mistaken, that my son is a drunkard, a gambler—a felon, and what is more, a faithless, untruthful man. I am here to give you one chance to clear yourself, do it or never look me in the face again."

"In the name of Heaven, with what am I charged? I know that since I have been here I have fallen into habits that are not good, but I am not a drunkard, a gambler in any proper sense, or a felon."

"John, do you recognize that cheque?" Mr. Morton handed him the slip of paper.

"On my soul, no. I never saw it before. Great God! Fourteen Thousand Four Hundred Dollars! James Morton, and Charles Bailey's endorsement on the back! This is a conspiracy. I did owe Charles Bailey—that is to say, I gave Charles Bailey my cheque; but this—"

"John," moaned the old man, "do *not* add falsehood to the other crimes you have committed. You had no money in any bank—why should Bailey take your cheque in settlement of a debt when it would be worthless? Your statement is absurd. But where is this Bailey? Call him. This must be sifted to the bottom. Look you. This cheque is a criminal matter. Mr. Morton's name has been forged. But I shall not permit a man bearing my name to go to the Penitentiary. I can, by mortgaging my house, raise Fourteen Thousand Dollars. It will be a great trial, for I had intended to use a part of my little surplus in starting you, and the remainder for Seth and Helen. Poor Helen! God help her, for I cannot."

And the old man bowed his head and wept.

"Father!" cried John, "this shall be cleared up. The signature is a forgery, but I did not do it. I have been foolish—criminally so—but of this I am innocent. I will bring Bailey, and will know who did this."

He rang, and instructed the servant who answered the bell, to go at once and bring Bailey.

The boy returned in a moment with Bailey, and Clara.

"Mr. Bailey, I owed you fourteen thousand four hundred dollars, for which, as you desired, I gave you my cheque on the First National Bank of Waterbury?"

"I beg your pardon. You mean you gave me a cheque, but not yours. Your cheque would not be negotiable, as I understand your financial condition. I don't remember but the name on the cheque was Morton. The banker here said it was good, and, with my endorsement, paid it to me."

"Liar!" exclaimed Murray. "I never gave you a cheque with Morton's name on it. I—"

"You are excited Mr. Murray, and I will not hear your abusive epithets. But as these gentleman appear to have some interest in the matter, I will explain it. The night the indebtedness was incurred you told me that you could not pay it, but that you would go to Waterbury and arrange the matter there. The next morning you left East Rock and at the end of four days returned with this cheque. You left here the morning of the 26th—the cheque as I noticed at the time I received it, was dated the 28th."

"Where were you during the four days?" asked Mr. Morton. "You did not come to Waterbury."

Clara Bailey blushed a scarlet red which told the story.

"Where were you?" demanded his father fiercely.

"say no more about it," exclaimed Clara, bursting into tears; "he was with me at Porter's meadows."

With a groan the old man sank into a chair.

"Lost! lost!" he exclaimed. Let us go back to Waterbury, Mr. Morton. I will pay that cheque and destroy it. John, I shall save you the consequences of your crime, but never see me more. I will send your effects to this place, with enough money to take you away. That ends all between us; you are no longer a son of mine."

"Father!" exclaimed the young man in agony, "take back your words. I will clear this up. I will—"

It was too late, the party had all gone, and John Murray, crushed and stunned, sank to the floor.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SALVATION OF JOHN MURRAY.

There was no means of getting away from East Rock that night and the parties in the drama of the day remained in the hotel, though they did not see each other.

The morning broke clear and beautiful, though the wind came fitfully and in puffs that indicated to experienced and weather-wise people that a severe gale was certain to sweep the section before night. As early as seven, Clara Bailey was in her boat in the little bay, for her regular sail. The keeper of the boat-house warned her that there was danger on the water that morning, that a gale was imminent at any time, but she laughed at his warning and put out. There was at the time just enough sea on to make the motion of the boat a delight, and just enough wind to make sailing a pleasure. She sat in the stern, managing the sail with one hand and the tiller with the other, and out upon the waters she sped.

The customary early risers were sitting upon the veranda, taking in the delicious air and enjoying the wondrous prospect.

Clara was in a few minutes not a long way inside the great rock from which the place took its name, and into the outer bay. On and on the boat sailed. The wind freshened, and dark clouds were covering the sky. Still the prow of the little craft was pointed outward.

Charles Bailey came down.

"Who is in that boat?" he asked, noticing the rising sea and the constantly freshening wind.

"Your sister, sir," said Major Pugsley, "and I wish she would tack about and come in. There is going to be an ugly blow, and those little boats won't stand it."

"Good Heavens, it will never live in that sea, and a gale is coming on!"

And Bailey paced the porch unessily.

By this time the entire company at the Hotel were on the veranda, watching the little boat and its daring occupant.

There went up a scream of horror. A fierce blast of wind struck the little craft, and it had gone over.

"She is lost!" shrieked Bailey. "She is lost!"

"No, exclaimed one with a glass; "she is clinging to the boat. If we only had a life-boat and men to man it she could be saved."

But no one stirred. No boat attainable could live in such a sea.

John Murray had sauntered down upon the veranda. Noticing the horror-stricken faces of the people, he looked in the direction their faces indicated, and took in the situation at a glance. With a bound he cleared the railing, and stripping off his coat and vest as he ran, he gained the boat house. Selecting the strongest and staunchest of the boats, he sprang into her and put out to sea.

It was a terrible struggle, but John Murray was the man for the struggle. He was perfectly at home in a boat, and was as skilful as he was strong. He did not know who it was he was attempting to save, but he knew it was a life.

He got near the capsized boat. The girl was clinging to it with desperation; but it was evident her strength was failing, and that in a few moments more she would be swept off into the boiling sea.

Could he get near with his boat and get her into it with him? No. There was but one thing to do. He must abandon his boat and swim to her, and clinging to the capsized boat hold her above water till help could reach them.

An expert swimmer, he had no fears of his reaching her, but how long would it be before help could reach them? It was no time for thought. Springing into the waves he swam to the boat and grasped her lifeless form just as her hold was failing.

Then he felt that he had saved her. They were being driven upon the great rock which he knew perfectly well. Trees were growing out of the fissures, and the long roots were to save them.

Borne upon the summit of an immense wave they were hurled upon it. Grasping her about the waist with one hand, at the precise movement he let go of the boat and grasped a pendant root within reach. By this time the girl had regained her consciousness and saw what was to be done. She took the root and held to it while Murray clambered up to the trunk of the tree, and taking her hands, pulled her to the place with him. They were saved.

Everything that had transpired was visible from the hotel verandas. As the brave man lifted the exhausted woman to a place of safety beside him, a cheer went up that made the house shake.

The gale raged three hours, and then subsided so that a boat could live in the sea. Strong men manned it, and in an hour's time the two exhausted people who had approached so near death's door were safely housed.

John Murray lay in his room, recovering slowly from the exhaustion that had prostrated him. His father had not seen him, nor had Mr. Morton.

There was a knock at his door. It opened, and to his astonishment Bailey entered, followed by his father and Morton.

"I have something to say," said Bailey, "which these men must hear, and which they will be glad to hear. John Murray is innocent of the forgery."

"Innocent!"

"Yes, innocent. I am not what I seem. I am not a gentleman—I was once—I am a professional gambler and adventurer. I commenced a pigeon—I end a hawk. At Maxfield I met a man who knew me—or rather who had known me, and who set me upon the scent which I have followed, and would have followed to the end, had not the man whom he and I victimized risked his life to save my wife."

"Your wife!" exclaimed young Murray. "Is Clara your wife?"

"Indeed she is, and she is the only human being I love. You need not John Murray, you are not the only man who has taken in love with her, and got into my hands thereby. But, as I said, this man whom I met at Maxfield, invented the scheme from first to last. It was he who told me of you—it was he who, when he found you would play cards, instructed me how to lead you—it was he who suggested that I should take your cheque—it was he who planned your going to Porter's Meadows with Clara—it was he who forged Mr. Morton's name—though I reaped all direct benefit. He gets his pay by working out his own plans, which are far-reaching enough."

"And who is this man?" asked all three in one breath.

"Hugh Leighton. He expected to ruin John Murray that he might marry Mary Morton, and become the partner of Mary Morton's father. I helped him to do it, for the money I could make off just such men as John Murray. I live by such men. But I love my wife—John Murray saved her life, and gambler, adventurer as I am, I am not ungrateful. I give you life for life. Here is the money I drew on the cheque. I hope, as I have placed myself in your power, you will not prosecute me, but let me go my way; you will never see me more; what I have said is truth. And let me say further. While your son, Mr. Murray, did foolishly in opening himself to temptation, he never would have taken many steps in that direction but for me. I so surrounded him that he could not escape. I made it necessary for him to play—I plied him with liquor—in short, I did all that was possible to do to debauch him, and succeeded. Take him back, sir, he has had his lesson."

And laying a package of money on the table, the gambler disappeared.

This history is well nigh written. Mr. Leighton was warned by Bailey of the disclosure in time to make his escape. When the party returned to Waterbury he was *non est*. Bailey and his wife disappeared that day, and found doubtless other fields for the exercise of their peculiar talents. John Murray concluded that a good wife was the best protection against temptation, and so he married Mary Morton as soon as she got to the point of forgiving him for his terrible escapade. And Seth Peters and Helen Murray were married at the same time, and the law firm of "Morton & Murray" began its existence just afterward.

And from that day to this John Murray has avoided the first step that led very closely to his ruin. He had had a bitter experience, but it was a good one. He found that liquor so disarms the judgment as to make him who is under the influence of it the victim of whoever chooses to victimize him, and that the only safety for him was not to make a beginning. And practising this idea, he became all that his father desired, all that his mother hoped for, and all that his early years promised. Would that all the young men who read these lines could get John Murray's wisdom without the experience that it cost him.

THE END.

Miscellaneous.

How the Capture of Vasquez Was Accomplished.

The San Francisco *Call*, of May 15th, contains the following interesting account of the capture of the notorious bandit Vasquez:

For some time the authorities have had a spy out to hunt the robber and his gang, and by this means secured authentic information of their whereabouts. About one o'clock this morning, May 14, a party of eight men started from Los Angeles and proceeded to the vicinity of the Brea ranche, about ten miles southwest of Los Angeles, making a halt in Nicholas Canon. Major Mitchell, with a field glass, proceeded to the side of a mountain overlooking the house of Greek George, where, unobserved, he could view all that transpired about the premises. After waiting some time he saw Vasquez approach the place, dismount and picket his horse, and then go into the house.

A wood wagon coming down the canon about this time was seized upon, and the occupants, two Mexicans, compelled to further the plans of the party. The men, after securing their horses, sprang into the wagon box and there lay down so as to be concealed from sight. They leveled their revolvers upon the two men on the seat in front, and, under threats of instantly shooting them should they make the least sign towards giving an alarm, ordered them to drive direct for the house of Greek George. When within a few yards of the house, the Sheriff's party leaped from their place of concealment, and instantly surrounded the house. So sudden and so well guarded had been their actions that they had arrived without raising the least suspicion of their approach. The house was an ordinary adobe, with a frame kitchen built on the rear. Around this they quickly gathered, and had every avenue of escape cut off. As Rodgers approached the door, which was slightly ajar, the inmates for the first time became aware of the presence of the pursuers. A woman within sprang to the half-open door and made an effort to bar it, but her movement was anticipated and the door forced open before she had a chance to make it fast.

Vasquez, who was seated in the kitchen eating his dinner, took the instant alarm, and, with a small single bound, went through a small window, not more than eighteen inches square, and landed on his feet on the outside. Here he was met by Hartlee, from whom he received the contents of a double barreled shot gun and fell to the ground. Quickly recovering, he sprang to his feet, and turning towards the west side of the house made an effort to fly in that direction, but this time he was confronted by Beers, who lodged a shot in his shoulder from a Henry rifle. Wheeling again, he once more found himself confronted by Hartlee, who had thrown down his gun and now covered the fugitive with his revolver. He now saw that escape was impossible, and throwing up his hands, said in English, 'Don't shoot!' One other shot was fired as he was in the act of surrendering himself, but it was all done so quickly that no intention to injure their captive is chargeable upon any one of the party. The rest of the inmates of the house were taken without any violence.

Two of the robber's confederates, inmates of the house, were taken: one a man about forty years of age, and one not more than eighteen or nineteen years old. Besides the three men, the sheriff's party captured two horses—one the famous white horse of Vasquez's, and one a gray, belonging to another of the bandits—three Henry rifles, one Spencer rifle, five six shooters, four hundred rounds of ammunition, a villainous looking dirk knife belonging to Vasquez, and some other arms. The valuable gold watch and chain which was taken from C. E Miles some time ago was also recovered

GENIUS IN JAIL.

A Smart Man Saved by a Piece of Bad Luck.

[From the Atlanta Herald.]

As our wicked reporter wandered disconsolate through the county jail yesterday he struck a queer customer. His name is Palmer. He's a rare genius, if ever there was one on this earth. High forehead, brown hair, rolling gray eyes, pale, reflecting face, a tall, lithe form—a man that would attract your attention anywhere.

How we got into his graces we can never tell. It was probably by that majestic sympathy which Providence keeps flashing between two men of brains when they happen to meet—in jail or elsewhere.

At any rate, yesterday we found ourself in Palmer's cell, stretched on a bit of blanket, gazing benignantly on that worthy, while he prepared to evolve.

Says he:—I am an Albanian by birth, a machinist by trade. I have always been noted for my mechanical skill. I was never satisfied with the steady swinging of a sledge-hammer, but was always dreaming of making a fortune by some great invention. I came here about forty-eight months ago, with my wife, and rented a small house in the suburbs. As I needed money quite badly, I thought I would make me some. I determined to make me some counterfeit nickels. You know the metal in a Government nicket costs a trifle over four cents. Well, I invented a combination of metals as a substitute for nickels that only cost one and a half cents. I then made me some molds of plaster of Paris and went to work. I was very proud of my first nickels. They were bright, cheerful looking pieces, with a perfect "ring" to them. The stars, the shield, the motto, "In God we trust," stood out beautifully. They passed everywhere and anywhere.

I could turn out, when under full press, $20 or $30 a day in as pretty shiners as you ever saw. I got to believe at last that I could beat the government on nickels, and I was going to get partners and go into the manufacture of them on a large scale. If this little accident hadn't caught me I should have had a company working with me, turning out bushels and bushels a day. Atlanta would have been fully supplied with change if I hadn't been over ambitious. While experimenting one day at my house it occurred to me that I might invent a substitute metal for the one I was then using, that would make a nickel cost me only a half a cent. I found after trying them, however, that they wouldn't "ring" well, and I didn't intend to use them. In taking out a lot one day to buy some things, I by mistake got hold of the bad ones, they were detected, so was I, and here I am.

The Warning Cry That the Flood Was Coming.

[From the Report of the Mill River Inquest.]

There was a thrill through the audience as the next witness, Collins Graves, was called to the stand. He proved to be a young man, probably under thirty, with a well knit figure of medium height, a quiet, honest face, and a demeanor that was even shy. He was going his rounds in his buggy, peddling milk, when he noticed Cheney ride into Belcher's stable yard with such an anxious look on his face that he drove after him to find what the matter was. He asked him; "George, what's the matter?" Cheney answered: "The reservoir is giving away." "Do you mean it?" said Graves. "Yes," replied Cheney, "I do." Then Graves said: "Well, if that's so somebody has got to let them know it. You, George, warn the folks here, and I will drive down the river," and with the word he started. He gave the first alarm at Mr. James' woolen mill, telling Tom Brazil that the reservoir had broken away, and he must alarm the hands and hunt up Mr. Birmingham and warn him. Then he drove on to Skinnerville, met Mr. Skinner and told him. He cried aloud as he passed every house, but met no person on the road between Williamsburg and Skinnerville. He met Nash Hubbard at the door of the silk factory and called out, "The reservoir's given way, and is right here. All you can do is to get away." He also met George F. Smith, and told him. Thaddeus Bartlett, Mr. Kaplinger, and a boy were told the same news in a breath. All this while he had not seen nor heard the flood. On he went. At Hayden & Gere's office he left the same word as at Skinner's. He drove on to Hart's barber shop, and thence to Deacon Elam Graves' store, when he turned back. He first saw the flood as he got into the dug away above the Brass Works, bearing down upon him, and, again turning down the river, he drove this time to the hotel, and told Loomis, the landlord.

Poor, Broken-Hearted Man.

The *Tribune* draws a melancholy picture of the distinction in law between man and woman in the matter of broken hearts: "Does a mere man," it asks, "whose timid heart has been persuaded to throw itself at the feet of a coquette only to be cast aside, ever get a thousand dollars, or a hundred dollars, or one dollar even, with which to mend the rents and tatters in the same? Never! The balm of gold is denied him; even the poor consolation of making a graceful and impressive appearance in court and the illustrated papers is not for him. There is a stony and barbaric air of oppression about this state of things that takes us back to the dark ages, and causes the disinterested philosopher to shudder at the wretched, crushed, and helpless condition of man."

The question whether a brewer is eligible to the office of elder in the Free Church of Scotland has been raised by three gentlemen connected with that church at Inverness, who believe that the business of brewing is detrimental to the best interests of society and the advancement of religion, and wish the Free Church to raise its testimony against the trade by declaring that a brewer, however impeachable may be his character, or however sound the doctrine he professes, is not fit to assist in the oversight of a congregation. Their views are not sanctioned by session, Presbytery or synod, and they have appealed to the assembly.

The Mill River Disaster.

Inquiry into the Williamsburg reservoir disaster was continued at Northampton on the 27th. All testimony went to show the dam to have been defective in construction, and those interested in the work had confidence in it only when it had been strengthened the second season after building, at an expense of $1,500.

One witness, Lewis Bodman, felt a confidence in the work because the men superintending it had all their property beneath the reservoir. The stockholders had the work inspected by the town authorities, to quiet general apprehension regarding it, and to free themselves from a feeling of personal liability in the event of breakage.

Joel Bossell, one of the contractors, stated that the contractors first looked over the ground with a view to beginning the dam. They signed no contract. They were told to utilize the stone scattered in a lot—some flat, but mostly cobble stones and boulders—as the company wished to lessen the cost of the dam.

William Skinner, proprietor of the silk works at Skinnerville, and one of the stockholders of the Reservoir company, testified that there had been general apprehension about the dam, but latterly they had considered it all right. He admitted that it was his custom to remove his silk from the mill at times, fearing that the dam might break, but in every case he thought that only a freshet would be the result. Adjourned.

The Mill River disaster investigation was continued Thursday. The testimony went to show that the dam was a miserable structure. It was shown that at the suggestion of Mr. Spellman, the Company directed that the foundations should rest on gravel. The contractors at one time stopped work on account of gravel and a sandy streak in the ditch, but the Directors said to go on. The contractors were told that it would always leak at that point. Adjourned till Saturday.

In the investigation into the recent Mill River disaster, on the 30th, the son of ex Governor Hayden testified that he had known his father to get up in the night and drink at the reservoir, a distance of five miles.

Mr. Bassett, Contractor, was cross-examined, and admitted that even the indefinite specifications for the construction of the dam were not adhered to, and that himself and partner entered on the work in the belief that the dam might give way, even if built according to specifications

Hon. Henry W. Wilson, Civil Engineer, and member of the Legislature Visiting Committee, condemned the dam in every respect. The contractors had not adhered to the specifications, and the specifications themselves were weak. The slope was too steep; the mucky soil was not cleared away; the wall was not laid on hard pan; the grouting was good for nothing; the banks were badly built, and the repairs made were worse than none at all. The wonder was that the wall stood so long as it did. He had inspected the Goshen reservoir, belonging to the same Company, and thought the old one safe, if the water kept below the old level of the top, and unsafe if it raised to the height of the new embankment. The new or upper reservoir needed to have certain measures taken, which he had pointed out, to make them safe.

Several other witnesses were called, among them Thomas F. Hayden, whose testimony was much like that of his brother's.

Dimmock, Clement and Spellman, mill owners, all contradicted the statements of the contractors, to the effect that the latter had warned them that the dam would leak if they built at a certain point on gravel, and that the mill owners had nevertheless directed it to be built on gravel to save expense. This was not true, they had trusted the contractors entirely.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest to June 13, to give the stenographer time to write out his notes.

How the Czar Met his Daughter

As she (the Russian yacht) approached near enough to distinguish persons upon her deck, a figure standing alone on the starboard paddle-box attracted all eyes. It was the Czar. He wore a gray coat with sleeves hanging loose, and he was looking through his glass at the landing place, endeavoring, no doubt, to catch the first glance at his daughter. She was waiting for him at the very edge of the pier, and as he saw her he kissed his hand to her again and again. The work of getting the vessel alongside of the pier was one of difficulty, and the father and daughter grew impatient. Finally, the Grand Duchess and the Prince of Wales left the landing place and ran up the stone steps to the top of the wall, which was just level with the paddle-box on which the Czar was standing. The ship at this moment, grazed the side of the pier, and the Duchess, with what was really daring impetuosity, jumped upon the paddle-box, and the next instant was in her father's arms. He held her closely to his heart; he kissed her again and again, and she returned his caresses with equal warmth.

How a Virginia Preacher Put It

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* tells the following respecting a Baptist preacher of strong common sense, but very rough-hewn theology, who was widely known and much liked and respected in Southside, Virginia many years ago. The old parson was preaching very earnestly about the certainty and the terrible nature and degree of the miseries of the damned, and when he had succeeded in working up himself and his awe-struck auditory into a high degree of excitement, and the latter into terrified admiration of his harrowing detail of horrors, he capped the climax after this fashion: "My friends, you all know Major Clarke's furnace; you have seen it often, how the white-hot coals just melt up iron thrown into it like as it was snow. Well, if you took a sinner out of hell and threw him into Major Clarke's furnace, he'd have an agor in two minutes."

A young man, who had spent a little of his own time and a great deal of his father's money in fixing for the bar, was asked, after his examination, how he got along. "Oh, well," said he; "I answered one question right." "Ah, indeed!" said the old gentleman, with looks of paternal satisfaction at his son's peculiar smartness; "and what was that?" "They asked me what a quorum action was." "That was a hard one, and you answered it correctly, and you?" "Yes; I told them I did not know."

The Mill River Disaster.

Inquiry into the Williamsburg reservoir disaster was continued at Northampton on the 27th. All testimony went to show the dam to have been defective in construction, and those interested in the work had confidence in it only when it had been strengthened the second season after building, at an expense of $1,500.

One witness, Lewis Bodman, felt a confidence in the work because the men superintending it had all their property beneath the reservoir. The stockholders had the work inspected by the town authorities, to quiet general apprehension regarding it, and to free themselves from a feeling of personal liability in the event of breakage.

Joel Bossell, one of the contractors, stated that the contractors first looked over the ground with a view to beginning the dam. They signed no contract. They were told to utilize the stone scattered in a lot—some flat, but mostly cobble stones and boulders—as the company wished to lessen the cost of the dam.

William Skinner, proprietor of the silk works at Skinnerville, and one of the stockholders of the Reservoir company, testified that there had been general apprehension about the dam, but latterly they had considered it all right. He admitted that it was his custom to remove his silk from the mill at times, fearing that the dam might break, but in every case he thought that only a freshet would be the result. Adjourned.

The Mill River disaster investigation was continued Thursday. The testimony went to show that the dam was a miserable structure. It was shown that at the suggestion of Mr. Spellman, the Company directed that the foundations should rest on gravel. The contractors at one time stopped work on account of gravel and a sandy streak in the ditch, but the Directors said to go on. The contractors were told that it would always leak at that point. Adjourned till Saturday.

In the investigation into the recent Mill River disaster, on the 30th, the son of ex Governor Hayden testified that he had known his father to get up in the night and drink at the reservoir, a distance of five miles.

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RELIGIOUS

A new false prophet, claiming to be the Messiah, has made his appearance in Arabia.

The Quakers of North Carolina are going to build a $75,000 college near High Point.

A Georgia clergyman with thirty two children preaches most effective sermons on the absurdity of polygamy.

Dr. Muhlenberg denies that he is the P. E. clergyman who pronounced the prayer book of the R. E. Church perfect.

Among genuine Christians the contention is for the lowest place; among sham Christians the controversy is for the higher positions.

A donation of $1,000 has been made to the funds of the Swedenburg Society by an anonymous admirer of the Swedish seer's writings.

The First African Church of Richmond, Va., at a late business meeting excluded seventeen members for dancing.

The Bishop of Calcutta has recommended the appointment of an additional bishop of Bengal, but the government has not approved of the suggestion.

The Board of Directors of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, have decided to locate it at Clarksville, Tenn, and have chosen Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, as Chancellor.

Brother ——, of Knox county, thus prayed during a recent service: "Oh Lord, have mercy on the old gray-headed fathers an mothers with one foot in the grave and the tother no business out of it."

English evangelists publish religious tracts in the newspapers as advertisements and claim that by this reason they reach three million readers every week, a much larger number than could be reached in any other way.

When you drop into a prayer meeting among the Chippewa Indians you will have the pleasure of hearing them sing: "Kewetahuhyee uhyod keche munhe unhgomuhwug metah swok ubbe moje yug."

The American Board have appointed two new missionaries to go to Mexico in place of Stephens, who was assassinated. Two others are ready to go when the board has the means to send them.

The Roman Catholic priest who has gone among the lepers of Moloki, in the Sandwich Islands, and comforted and baptized many of those unhappy outcasts, deserves to bear away the palm for true Christian charity

The pews in the new church of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in New York, have been sold for one year and six months, at a premium of $7,500 over and above the fixed rentals which amounted to $30,000.

Arrangements have been made for holding at Montreal, next October, a conference of the Canadian branch of the Evangenical Alliance, to which the leading clergymen and laymen of the various provinces of Great Britain and the United States have been invited.

Mr. Post is a Wisconsin Christian. Last Sunday he went to church and found Mrs. Schuimgen in his pew. Not caring to have his devotions disturbed by the worldly thoughts her proximity might suggest, he grasped her firmly by the ear and thus escorted this poacher on gospel privileges into the aisle.

A dissension has arisen among some sections of the Wesleyan Methodists in reference to the use of Wesley's abridged form of the liturgical service of the English Communion. It has been most active in the north of England, where it has resulted in many members of the Wesleyan body joining the Anglican Church.

A colored Sunday School near Havana, which began its life in a brush arbor, and then removed to a shed with a ground floor and logs to kneel upon in prayer time, is now trying to put up a decent house to meet in. One of the teachers asks, through the American Missionary, "Who will give a little money to buy boards for it?"

The oldest organ in this country still in use is at St. John's church, in Portsmouth, N. H. It was imported for King's chapel, at Boston, in 1713. The prejudice at that time was so strong against the use of musical instruments in church buildings that the warden quietly stowed it away in the cellar, where it remained for more than a year. In 1784 it was removed to a church in Newport, Mass., and then to St. John's church, in Portsmouth, where, at the age of 161 years, it still does good service.

Those interested in the progress of exploration in Palestine, by the American party, will be gratified to learn that the subscriptions to the society's fund now amount to $50,000, or one-third of the whole sum needed for the five years' work. An effort is made, says the *Christian Union*, to secure at least one thousand Sunday School subscriptions of the trifling sum of ten dollars annually, which entitles the school to copies of all the society's publications and the final splendid map. Several hundred such subscriptions have been received, and the list is rapidly increasing.

At the conclusion of his sermon on "Religious Rugs," last Sunday, a preacher in Worcester announced his programme of subjects until the end of July.

May 17—Guzzle and Give!
May 24—Paul's "Shoo Fly!"
May 31—Cremation.
June 7—Resurrection Lessons.
June 14—Empty Churches and How to Fill Them.
June 21—Main street.
June 28—Pharaoh's Lean Kine.
July 5—The Man Prophet.
July 12—"Who's Your Hatter?"
July 19—"Popping the Question."
July 26—A Tragedy in Four Acts.

The Rev. Mr. Loomis, principal of the Presbyterian Mission House in San Francisco, has written a letter to the London Missionary Society in regard to the work among the Chinese on the Pacific coast. The Presbyterians have two missionaries, five American teachers, and several Chinese assistants, and last their Chinese church received twenty members last year. The Methodists and Baptists have each one missionary. The Tract Society employs three Chinese colporteurs, several other societies are active in establishing schools for children and adults. Besides these efforts, many churches, both in San Francisco and other parts of California, have Chinese Sunday schools. The Christian Advocate [illegible] in these 60,000 to 100,000 Chinese congregate in the Pacific coast cities is worthy of the utmost neglect, spiritual, physical and social, of the governments in Cuba, China [illegible] of Asia.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

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HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

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Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

No man in the present Congress has won greater distinction than Hon. CHARLES FOSTER, Representative from the Ninth Ohio District. Although a new member of the House and an unassuming business man, he has shown those traits of character which the people admire in a public servant. One year ago, FOSTER was little known, except as an enterprising business man, but to-day he is known and admired throughout the whole country. He it was who unearthed the SANBORN frauds, and with a courage and integrity seldom witnessed in these days of corruption and trimming, he has probed the whole matter to the bottom, regardless of the standing of the men affected by the exposures. When he traced the responsibility, or a large share of it, to the Treasury Department, it was given out that the Secretary would not resign, and that the President would not cause his removal under the pressure of charges of corruption, thus attempting to intimidate the Committee and discredit their report with the people. BUTLER undertook to knock FOSTER "out of time" by a blow from his sledge-hammer, but it was the recoil, not the blow, which proved destructive, and the distinguished but unassuming Representative from Ohio was awarded the first complete victory over the much feared Massachusetts gladiator. No power has been able to turn Mr. FOSTER aside from the discharge of his duty. HAVING traced a large share of responsibility to the Treasury Department, he very properly demanded that more competent, faithful, and honest men should fill the responsible positions of those who had brought disgrace upon the country by countenancing, if not conniving at the most gross outrages upon business men. Still the Secretary of the Treasury refused to resign, and the President would not cause his removal. FOSTER thereupon had his Committee agree to a resolution censuring the Secretary and his Assistant, but this he held for a short time, rather than demand its passage at the hands of the House, since such action might be construed to reflect upon the President. It became evident, finally, that the Representative from Ohio could not be induced to deviate from the path of duty, and now it is given out that the Secretary of the Treasury will resign. This is wise, since FOSTER would have compelled his removal had he persisted in the determination to continue at the head of the Treasury Department. All honor to honest and faithful CHARLES FOSTER.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Reports from Arkansas do not indicate the most favorable condition of affairs. Reports at Washington represent that the people are in practical revolt against the BAXTER Government, and that a state of anarchy prevails. Very serious results are feared, though it is hoped that time and the sober second thought may lead to more general obedience to the authority of the present State government.

☞ The Investigating Committee have not been able to entirely disentangle the Washington City knot of snakes, but enough progress has been made in that direction to show that whole families are mixed up in the swindling jobs.

☞ It is reported that Senator MORTON, Chairman of the Committee upon that subject, will report an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people.

☞ Eight persons were rendered insane through the loss of property or friends by the recent Massachusetts disaster. The sudden and terrible shock was too great for them.

A CARNIVOROUS TREE.

Botanists and naturalists have hardly promulgated to suffering humanity the curative and medicinal properties of the Eucalyptus, and its atmospheric, malaria-counteracting qualities, than we are told of an African tree, which is its exact counterpart, since it draws its existence from living animal life, and, like an anaconda, feasts upon the blood of its poor victims. The story is a most extraordinary one, and we give it for the benefit of our readers, as we find it in a German magazine, only in a more condensed form and in a less enthusiastic light than its scientific discoverer has portrayed it.

For nearly a century, botanists have believed in a theory of their own, regarding the existence of carnivorous plants, which they argued were anomalies in the vegetable kingdom, and which, departing from the general laws of nature, instead of supplying food and nourishment to animal life, yielding medicinal qualities, or clothing the earth with beauty and ornament, were not only destructive to life, but fed and existed upon it.—Until the present year, this theory has not received positive confirmation, but now, according to Herr KARL LECHE, an eminent German botanist, all doubts regarding the existence of carnivorous or flesh eating plants are set at rest. A recent number of GRÆFE and WALTHE'S *Magazine*, published in the City of Carlsruhe, contains a portion of a letter from KARL LECHE, from Madagascar, to his friend and scientific colleague and co-worker, Dr. FREIDLOUSKY, of that city, wherein he depicts the wonders of a new discovery made by him of a carnivorous tree, called "Devil Tree" by the natives, and named *Carinoida Dajeeana* by himself. In Yankee vulgate, Herr LECHE must have had carnivorous vegetable research on the brain, since for many years he has devoted his time, thought, money and labor to this sole object, and now that he finds it crowned with success, his enthusiasm equals that of Dr. SCHLEIMANN, the archæologist, in the supposed discovery of the site of ancient Troy, and the jewels of the fickle and false Mrs. HELLEN MENALAUS, who caused the Grecians such a world of trouble, and the Trojans their lives and the destruction of their Capital.

In 1869, Herr LECHE heard that man-eating trees existed in the dense pine forests of North Carolina, *"in the United States of America,"* and thither he proceeded, but our readers may rest assured that, aside from tough corn-dogers, he found no life-destroying vegetation in the remarkable State which is now busy in bringing forth a volcano, and was the adopted home of the Siamese Twins. Disgusted with the "State of North Carolina in the United States," he accepted a cordial invitation from the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE of Bombay, to examine, under its patronage, the fauna and flora of India and Southern Asia. There other eminent botanists had preceded him, and as no carnivorous plants had been found by them, he concluded, after some research, that they did not exist in Asia, and began to turn his attention toward Africa, that mysterious land, which, next to the Polar Regions, offers the best field to pioneer research, exploration and travel. Dr. DAJEE, a learned physician of Bombay, who in youth had visited Madagascar with a trading expedition, advised him that upon that extensive island he would find a new and untrodden field for his investigations, and proposed to furnish the pecuniary means to equip an expedition. This proposal Herr LECHE accepted joyfully, and for the last two years he has been there pursuing his search for carnivorous plants, to be rewarded at last by success.

In the jungles of Madagascar, his African guide described the existence of a singular tree which fed upon animal life, and under his leadership Herr LECHE proceeded to the land of the Mikados, a tribe of dwarfs, of a savage, warlike nature, who formed no family ties, dwelt amid forests and caverns, constructing no habitations and having no other religious belief than an awful reverence for the cannibal tree, to which they offered human victims and accorded most absolute idolatry and worship. One morning among the dense shades of a tropical jungle, they came suddenly upon one of these trees, to which their attention was attracted by a large crowd of natives, shrieking wildly and screaming in shrill voices, which his guide explained as the preliminary ceremonies of a human sacrifice they were about to offer to the "Devil Tree."

From a distance they watched their proceedings, and while doing so, Herr LECHE wrote a scientific botanical description of this wonderful tree, which we will endeavor to analyze into colloquial parlance. Its shape is like a pine apple, and its leaves when not taking their unnatural nourishment are of a dark, dingy brown color, eight in number, which hang towards the ground, are two feet thick, three feet wide, twelve feet long, taper to a sharp point, are covered with thorny projecting hooks, and in shape resemble the century plant. The apex of the truncated cone from which the leaves grow, is two feet in diameter, while its color is white, its form round, and appears like a small plate set in a larger one, from which a series of long green tendrils, seven or eight feet in length, stretch horizontalward in every direction. From this apex exudes a clear, syrup-like liquid, possessing highly intoxicating and soporific qualities. The shrieks of the natives grew louder and more fierce as they approached the tree, and presently they gathered around a woman of their number and with pointed javelins forced her towards it, and with a look of despair and submission she began to climb the stalk, whose height was about eight feet, and as she reached the apex of the cone, the pendant tendrils of the tree raised themselves upward and began gradually to twine themselves about her neck and arms. "Tisk!" "Tisk!" or "drink!" "drink!" shouted her companions, threatening her with their javelins, and as she bowed herself to drink the honey-like liquid, a wild, frenzied look spread over her features, and convulsive shudderings shook her form. She assayed to jump to the ground in her agony, but the natives forced her back, and presently the leaves and tendrils closed about her, like an anaconda, crushing her in their terrible embrace. Herr LECHE says, "it was a representation of the Laocoon without its beauty." As her death had been accomplished, the horrible savages crowded to the base of the tree, and gathered in cups the syrup-like fluid mingled with her blood, which now flowed copiously down its trunk, unimpeded by the life destroying leaves. This they drank eagerly, and immediately grew frantic with delirium, giving way to indescribably disgusting orgies, until overcome with insensibility, presenting a scene horrible beyond description.

After the withdrawal of the savage worshippers, Herr LECHE examined the tree at leisure and found more of the same species. For ten days he watched them closely, and whenever a bird, a monkey or any living creature rested upon the apex of their cones, the devouring leaves and tendrils immediately closed about them and held them fast until life was extinct, retaining their upright position until every trace of the victim had disappeared save the large bones, the flesh and blood being wholly absorbed by the cannibal tree, and the leaves again becoming pendant after this had taken place. From this fact, he argues that the nature of the *Crinoida Dajeeana* is unquestionably carnivorous. So far as his investigations have gone, this singular tree is only fatal when living creatures rest upon its summit, as its murderous leaves and tendrils do their destroying work in an upright position, while its liquor is intoxicating. Herr LECHE cut down one of these trees and held a post mortem examination upon it, the results of which he will submit to his friends by another letter. His sketch is written with that romantic entusiasm, without whose influence neither tropical or polar travel or exploration was ever undertaken, and while much allowance may be made for exaggerated statements, the main facts are doubtless true, and the botanical problem as to whether carnivorous trees exist or not is affirmatively answered.

NO MONEY, NO WORK.

This is the cry which at present resounds from every thoroughfare where the laboring classes are wont to gather, and certainly at no corresponding season of the year, within the last decade, have so large a proportion of the laboring population of the Western and Middle States been without employment. During the latter part of Autumn, and often the entire winter season, business depression and an overcrowded labor market in consequence, has not been unlooked for, but with the opening of navigation, and the advent of spring sunshine, business prospects have brightened, manufactories resumed work, and the laboring element found subsistence and a comfortable competence. But now the reverse is the case, and the corpse of the suicide, found by the way side, or at the hotel, with letters to friends, telling in the four words, "No money, no work," the reason why life became too great a burden, faithfully portrays the unhappy condition of thousands of laborers in our land at the present time. Owing to monetary contraction, a general review of the spring trade has manifested very limited and unsatisfactory results. During February, when it was confidently believed that Congress would come to the relief of the nation by providing sufficient national currency for its absolute needs, prospects were flattering, but since the President's veto of the currency bill, general disappointment and depression has succeeded these hopeful anticipations, and business has again become paralyzed, manufacturing establishments have suspended work, and much of the apathy which characterized the panic season during last autumn has become too painfully apparent.

As a natural consequence, the development of the country and its business interests are suffering immensely. Less of this is as yet preceptible in our city than elsewhere, but the large influx of laborers who crowd hither from Chicago, St. Louis, and Eastern and Western cities, represent business stagnation as very great, and necessarily overcrowd our own labor market. From numerous private letters received within the past week from Chicago, we are informed that times are very dull in that city, and clerical and manual labor of every grade is seeking employment in vain. With this state of affairs during what ought to be, and always has hitherto been, the prosperous season, what the coming Autumn and Winter will bring forth is saddening to contemplate. Necessarily all development and all general prosperity, particularly in the West, must be arrested, and no change for the better can be expected while "no money, no work" must continue to be the general cry until the Government comes to the relief of the nation by some helpful and firm financial policy; and until this is the case not only prudence but necessity dictates all possible economy, and the avoidance of many really desirable and needful national and municipal expenditures.

☞ Senator HAMLIN has introduced a bill abolishing compulsory pilotage, calculated to relieve vessels engaged in the coasting trade from needless expense. Forty-three pilots are now engaged at Hell Gate, who on an average earn $4,000 each a year. These pilots own but one pilot boat and row about Hell Gate in their yawls, and board passing vessels which are in tow of steam tugs, collecting legal fees from them without rendering adequate service. It is maintained that half a dozen pilots can perform all the service needed, and that the employment of so many is an unjust and unnecessary expense to mariners. The text of the bill reads as follows:

That no owner, agent, master, or consignee of any ship or vessel, when trading between district and district, or between different places in the same district, or carrying on the fishery business, shall, by virtue of the laws of any State, be compelled to take, employ, or pay a pilot not voluntarily employed on entering or departing from any port or harbor, on entering, passing through, or leaving any channel, passage, or strait within the waters of the United States.

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of this body, held in New York last week, was one of unusual interest. The various subjects discussed were practical in their nature, and evinced that profound thought and study had been given them, while they manifested that social progress and development are largely compassed by regular meetings of this and similar Associations. Probably no occasion had ever brought together a greater number of scholars, savans and thinkers in the United States, and as each discussed special questions for the comprehension of which individual study and pursuit had fitted him, the sessions were most instructive as well as interesting. The topics of the addresses embraced various branches of social science, as "Taxation," "Hygiene in Schools and Colleges," "Finance," e.c., etc. The opening address was delivered by the President of the Association, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Among other topics, the Granger's movement received considerable time and attention, its Secretary for the West reading an essay by WILLARD C. FLAGG, of Illinois, embodying a history of that association, wherein he stated that the object of the Western Grangers was to advance the intelligence and ability of the rural population; to take measures against mischievous legislation, whereby farmers were often great sufferers; to endeavor to reform by their united effort the abuses of government, and to carry out logically the principles of Republican democracy. He represented the Grangers as a large party of the manual laborers of the world, who were seeking to work upward, whose mission was as irrepressible as the progress of Democracy on earth, and whose principles and creed were comprised by the mottos, "Equal and exact justice to all;" "All men are created equal;" "Government derives its just powers from the governed," and "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye unto them." The essay was an instructive one, and was received with marked attention.

"California, a study in Social Science," was the subject of an address delivered by President GILMAIN, of the University of California. Mr. DAVID WELLS read a paper upon "The Rational Principles of Taxation," Professor BENJAMIN PEARSE, one "On Ocean Laws for Steamship Navigation." Mr. GARDINER G. HUBBARD, of Boston, spoke upon the subject of "American and European Railroads," and in allusion to the workings of the former, he argued very forcibly that the prosperity of our inland territory was largely dependent on freight railroads, at low rates, and advocated means for the inauguration of some system whereby such results can be compassed. Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES advocated the widening of the Erie canal, and advised the association to pass a resolution to that effect. The meetings were largely attended, great interest being manifested in the various questions under discussion, whose practicability possessed a peculiar attraction to an American public.

INCREASE OF CHILDLESSNESS.

Very interesting statistics have recently been made public, which show an alarming increase of childlessness in France as compared with other European countries. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the population doubles every fifty-five years by a surplus of births over deaths; in Germany every fifty-seven years, and in Austria every one hundred years, while France will need one hundred and eighty-three years to double her population, if the rates of deaths and births remain the same as they have averaged from 1821 to 1861, and she will need fully three hundred and thirty years if the rates shall continue as they have been from 1867 to 1869, since which year there has been an even worse state of affairs in this respect. Since 1867, there has been an actual decrease in the population of France from failure of births to equal the deaths. At the rate of decrease during this period, in 250 years France would only have half her present number of people. The number of marriages was reduced from 305,200 in 1861 to 223,700 in 1870, and the number of children born to each married pair has gradually decreased. The following table shows the average number of children to each marriage from 1800 to 1871:

1800-1810, to each marriage	4.11
1811-1820, to each marriage	3.86
1821-1830, to each marriage	3.76
1831-1840, to each marriage	3.58
1841-1845, to each marriage	3.21
1846-1850, to each marriage	3.11
1851-1855, to each marriage	3.10
1856-1860, to each marriage	3.08
1861-1865, to each marriage	3.18
1866-1871, to each marriage	3.01

For the last five years of the above period, the decrease in births is best shown by the number born each year, as follows:

1867	1,007,513
1868	984,140
1869	948,526
1870	943,515
1871	821,121

The causes for this increase of childlessness are various, but they all point clearly and unmistakably to the degeneracy of the French people, arising from their devotion to fashionable life, habits of dissipation, and unfaithfulness to marriage vows.

☞ The report of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice is undoubtedly fair in its statements, and shows that loose practices have prevailed in the various Departments for years. These improper expenditures of public money, under the head of contingent expenses, have naturally increased, and, under the management of some officials, have amounted to very large sums. The exposures made by the Committee and the direction of public attention to this evil, will doubtless secure greater economy and more just expenditure of contingent funds hereafter.

☞ A great fire has laid waste one of the most densely populated suburbs of Constantinople, destroying over one hundred buildings. As the Capital of the Sublime Porte does not maintain a Fire Department, the fire burned until it had exhausted itself. Should the city itself take fire, it must inevitably be entirely consumed.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

France has happily passed through another ministerial crisis, and though her political horizon is overclouded as ever, and it is impossible to predict what sort of government the future has in store for her, the events of the past week indicate that thus far the Legitimatists have gained absolutely nothing, while the success of the Bonapartists has not equaled the expectations created by the ovation to the Prince Imperial, in March last, on the occasion of his eighteenth birthday. The forced resignation of the Duke de BROGLIE resulted from his effort on the 16th inst. to render the discussion of the Electoral Law over the Municipal Bill a Cabinet question, in favor of which he made an animated and exhaustive speech, and refused to accept the offer of M. LACIEN BRUN, of the Extreme Right, that the party should oppose giving priority to discussion of the Electoral Law, but without implying a lack of confidence in the Ministry. During de BROGLIE'S speech and the discussion consequent upon it, great excitement prevailed in the National Assembly, the tumult being such that proceedings were frequently interrupted and suspended until order could be resumed, the debate continuing all night, when M. BUFFET, the President, announced that the Government had been defeated by a vote of 317 to 381, showing a majority of 64 against discussion of the Electoral Law over the Municipal Bill.

Immediately after the declaration of the vote, the Duke DECAZES offered a motion for the approval of the postal convention between France and the United States, announcing this as his last act as Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Assembly thereupon adjourned, and the Ministers handed their resignations to President MCMAHON. These proceedings caused considerable excitement when they were promulgated to the public, and efforts were set on foot to accept a compromise, unsuccessfully, however, as the President promptly accepted the resignation of his cabinet, and entrusted M. GOULARD with the formation of a new Ministry. The latter, on accepting the premiership, declared that his policy would be to carry the Constitutional bills through the Assembly and complete the organization of MCMAHON'S powers.

Telegrams of the 20th announce that a cabinet was formed upon that date, whose chief members are GOULARD, DE COZES, LAVERGNE, GRIVART and CEZANNA, all of whom belong to the moderate section of the Right and Right Center. President MACMAHON was forced to enter into an agreement with the Right Center that no Bonapartist should be called to the Cabinet, which excluded MAGNE, whom the President would have preferred. The new Government announces as its principal object the conciliation of both Centers, and its endeavour to carry the septennial constitution through the Assembly. The Legitimatist party in the Assembly, by its vote, is believed to have committed political suicide, and M. FROHSDORFF is blamed for having injudiciously inspired the policy which has extinguished the hopes of the Monarchists.

Both extreme Republicans and Legitimatists subsequent to the formation of the cabinet sought to bring about a dissolution of the Assembly, but their efforts failed, and a new majority has been constituted which will hastily support the incoming Government and enable it to go on with the execution of the programme of Septannat and bring about the speedy adoption of the Constitutional bills. In the meantime the public mind of France is tranquil, and President MACMAHON'S power as unquestioned as it is in the ascendant, since it is manifest that he will neither imitate CROMWELL or NAPOLEON III. EUGENE GOULARD, to whom was intrusted the onorous task of forming a new ministry, is a Parisian lawyer and a native of Versailles. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly from 1846 to 1848. In 1871 he was elected from the Hantes-Pyrennees to the National Assembly which convened to settle the terms of peace. Subsequently he was appointed Minister to Italy, but before entering upon the duties of the position, President THIERS made him Minister of Commerce, where he served the interests of his nation most acceptably to its Government until March, 1873, when he succeeded M. PONYER-QUERTIER as Minister of Finance. It was through GOULARD'S instrumentality that the loan of $600,000,000, required to pay off the German indemnity, was negotiated so rapidly and successfully. As he has filled these various responsible trusts with satisfaction to his Government and nation, great confidence is felt in his future actions. He has hitherto acted politically with the Conservative Republicans, is a protectionist, and favors the abrogation of commercial treaties between France and other nations.

☞ The ex-Empress EUGENIE completed her forty-eighth year on the 5th inst., and the occasion was observed as a solemn celebration by her followers and attendants at Chiselhurst. It being also the anniversary of the death of NAPOLEON I., the ceremonies were quietly conducted. High Mass was repeated in the chapel of NAPOLEON III., the ex-Empress occupying a recess on the north side, near the altar, opposite the mausoleum of her husband, after which the members of her household paid their respects to her, with testimonials of regard in the form of handsome presents. She then retired to her accustomed seclusion, and many persons called and registered their names upon her visiting book, which is all that the English and French Jenkinses have to record of the forty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of EUGENIE.

☞ Under the Civil Rights bill as it passed the Senate, no State has the power to tax the people for the support of separate schools for colored children. All schools sustained by public funds must be open alike to white and black children.

☞ The State Treasurer of New York has become insane under religious excitement. It is strange how many persons lose their minds in efforts to fathom the unfathomable mysteries of the hereafter

INDIAN TROUBLES.

The people of this country are heavily taxed to preserve peace with the few Indians remaining at the West, and yet the tax for killing them is still greater, amounting to about $1,000,000 per scalp. When it is remembered that nearly, if not quite, all of our trouble with the Indians has had its origin in the gross outrages and acts of injustice perpetrated by Government agents, the people may justly feel incensed and call for the punishment of those who plunge the country into expensive difficulties for private gain. Recently, in the House of Representatives, Hon. ISAAC C. PARKER, of Missouri, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of justice to the Indian, and pointed out the origin of several wars, showing that in every instance the responsibility rested with those whose positions should have led to the promotion of peace rather than war. He said:

I now desire briefly to call your attention to the war with the Sioux in 1852-'54, which originated in this wise: An emigrant Mormon train abandoned a cow. A lieutenant and squad went to the camp and demanded of the Indians, who had found and eaten her, the man who had killed her. The Indians refused to surrender the man, but offered to pay for the cow. The lieutenant and his squad fired upon them, killing and wounding a number, when they were surrounded and massacred. The great Sioux war ensued, costing us $30,000,000 and several hundred lives, besides a large amount of property.

Then, again, in 1864, we had a war with the Cheyennes. And how did it originate? Why, a ranchman by the name of Ripley went to Camp Sanborn, on the South Platte, and charged the Indians with stealing his stock. A Lieutenant Dunn proceeded with a squad of men to search for it, but did not succeed in finding it. Falling in with a company of Cheyennes, an attempt was made to disarm them, and in the difficulty one soldier was killed and some others wounded. Then followed the Cheyenne war, culminating in the massacre at Sand Creek, when 120 Indians, mostly women and children, were brutally murdered in cold blood while resting on their own hunting grounds, under the protection of our flag. This war cost our Treasury not less than $40,000,000, for it will be remembered that it involved not only the Cheyennes, but the Apaches, the Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, and also many bands of the Sioux, and was only ended by the treaty of peace at the mouth of the Little Arkansas.

In 1866 the military took possession of the Powder River country, in Dakota, within the acknowledged territory of the Sioux, and planted military posts Phil Kearny, Reno, and C. F. Smith, without the consent of the Indian proprietors, and in direct violation of treaty stipulations. A terrible and bloody war ensued, costing us $10,000,000, many hundred lives, including the gallant Fetterman and his devoted band, and much valuable property.

In April, 1867, a military command burned the peaceful village of the Cheyennes on the Pawnee Fork in Western Kansas, who had been at peace with us since the treaty of '65, and they were then on lands assigned them by the treaty. The Cheyennes flew to arms and the war of 1867 followed, in which we lost over 300 soldiers and citizens, and $8,000,000 were taken from the Treasury, a large amount of public and private property was destroyed, and we killed six Indians and no more.

The pretext for our war with the Navajoes was the shooting of a colored servant boy of a military officer by an Indian, and the refusal of the Indians to surrender the criminal. They did propose, however, after their custom, to pay a pecuniary consideration as satisfaction to the officer. The war cost the Treasury $6,000,000.

Facts of this character should not only lead to the punishment of the guilty parties, but they should suggest the propriety of greater care in the future in the selection of men to deal with the Indians. Mr. PARKER thinks the whole number of Indians in the United States at the present time does not exceed 250,000. At the time of the first settlement of Jamestown, the number of Indians in the country, according to the most reliable information upon the subject, was 2,500,000. This shows a decrease of 10,000 per year. The race is gradually passing away, and it is no credit to our Government that those remaining are frequently driven to desperation through the avarice of Government agents or the brutality of United States soldiers.

☞ Prof. SWING seems to possess the confidence of Chicago people, as the following, from the *Tribune* of Monday illustrates:

That Prof. Swing's determination to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church has not lessened his popularity, is attested by the alacrity with which people subscribed for the bonds of the Fourth Church yesterday, with the understanding before them that Prof. Swing is to remain the pastor. The amount, of $20,200 was all taken up in about fifteen minutes, or about the time necessary to put down the names of the subscribers. The takers included men of various creeds—such men as Henry Greenebaum, John Wentworth, Perkins Bass, L. Z. Leiter, N. K. Fairbank, Perry H. Smith, William Vocke, and others equally well known. The subscription of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company would indicate that the bonds are regarded as a safe financial investment; and they must largely depend, after all, upon faith in Prof. Swing. The variance of doctrinal belief which is to be found among the subscribers seems also to indicate a feeling that the Fourth Church will hereafter be something of an independent temple where all men may worship.

☞ Senator THURMAN is said to have $500,000 of government bonds. Let us see; by contracting the currency and doubling its purchasing value, that $500,000 would be practically increased to $1,000,000, while the constituent of the Senator who owes $500 will find his debt practically increased to $1,000. It works both ways. No wonder the Senator lost sight of the interests of his constituents and of the country and voted with the Wall street money changers.

☞ The announcement that BUTLER would not ask the Republicans of Massachusetts to nominate him for Governor this fall, seems to have been premature. The General is fully determined to be Governor, and Massachusetts is in the position of the girl who married an unacceptable suitor just to get rid of him.—The only way to get rid of BUTLER will be to elect him Governor.

☞ The Arkansas House of Representatives have passed a resolution requesting the Senators from that State—Messrs. CLAYTON and DORSEY—to resign. The vote stood 47 to 9. Such requests are not generally complied with, and we presume the rule will not be departed from in this instance.

☞ A species of coffee-bearing shrub has been discovered in the mountains of Southern California, which produces excellent coffee. Its resemblance to the coffee tree is exact, save that it is smaller and is deciduous, while the coffee tree of South America and the East Indies is an evergreen.

☞ The strike of the farm laborers in Lincolnshire, England, has been ended through an adjustment with the employers and employes, and it is hoped that other districts now suffering from the same cause will follow this example and end their difficulties by some similar mutual compromise.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

This question again suggests itself to every inquiring mind in connection with the fatal Mill River disaster. Especially so, since investigations have demonstrated that the terrible loss of human life, the vast amount of property destroyed, and the sufferings consequent upon throwing a large laboring population out of employment, might not only have been prevented, but were the natural and expected consequences arising from the criminal culpability of the contractor who constructed the defective Goshen reservoir. The visit of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee, and the investigations of Col. WILSON, of Boston, the engineer who constructed the Hartford reservoir twenty years ago, demonstrate that Mr. BASSETT, the contractor and builder of the Goshen Reservoir, did *not* adhere to the specifications contained in the contract. Careful examinations of the walls, the filling, the bottom and the surrounding show that while the specifications demanded that the foundations of the wall should be at least three feet *below* the bottom of the reservoir, the wall was built *upon* the bottom, between it and which the water passed easily through crevasses, creating a leak, which eventually led to the terrible catastrophe, it being almost a miracle that such destructive consequences had not occurred years ago. Furthermore, the embankment protector of this wall was *forty feet narrower* than the contract specified it should have been.

Col. WILSON gives it as his opinion that the failure to fulfill to the letter these two specifications caused the lamentable disasters, which can in no wise be attributed to accident, but on the contrary to criminal neglect in not adhering to the contract, and to gross ignorance, whose result must inevitably have been such as ensued on the 16th inst., because the dam could not hold any body of water in, as the earth at the bottom, under the wall, was slowly but surely being constantly washed away. Such was the belief of the late Gov. HAYDEN, the father of the present proprietor of the Haydenville brass foundry, who, it appears, had always apprehended some similar catastrophe, in consequence of which he had issued standing orders to the people under his employ to leave their work at any moment when they heard the word "Reservoir" shouted in the streets and take refuge on the high ground.

Since the publication of those discoveries, serious threats of lynching have been made against O. G. SPELLMAN, the overseer of the reservoir, and the former secretary and treasurer of the Association by which it was built. A large body of Canadians and Irishmen, furious at the tragical death of their relatives and friends, assembled on the night of the 19th determined upon revenge, and regarding Mr. SPELLMAN as personally responsible for the loss of their homes and the breaking up of their families, they formed the determination to lynch him during the night. A small army of special policemen and a large military force, however, prevented the execution of their threats. These undeniable facts call for severe punishment upon the heads of the offenders. The contractor and the overseer of the work are certainly highly culpable, and an example should be made of them by visiting upon them the full force of the law. Dishonesty and failure in the execution of a contract for the construction of works, upon whose thoroughness the lives and property of entire communities depend, is nothing short of murder, and unless an example is made by meting out merited punishment, by long imprisonment to its perpetrators, there is no safety to society against its frequent repetition. The entire cost of the Goshen Reservoir was but $35,000, a mere trifle in comparison to the millions of property utterly destroyed, the miles of land laid waste, and the numerous lives sacrificed. Nor are the owners of the dam blameless. They apprehended its insecurity from its first construction, and should therefore not have accepted and paid for the work, until they had submitted it to the rigid inspection and examination since the disaster, when its insecurity would have become palpable, in time to have prevented the deplorable losses which now are the result of their criminal carelessness and neglect of ordinary precaution. Should the time ever arrive when those who are directly responsible for similar disasters are disgraced and punished as they deserve, there will be more hope for the safety of human life and property than now, when the responsibility is not placed where it justly belongs.

☞ The increase of the German army is interpreted by many to signify apprehension of trouble with France. It is well known that the French people feel the sting of their defeat in 1870 just as keenly as though it had occurred but yesterday, and no one doubts their disposition to seek revenge and the recovery of their lost territory on the first occasion which affords hope of success.

☞ BUTLER can't be induced to accept the Austrian Ministership, so the Massachusetts politicians must find some other shelf upon which he can be stretched. The General still keeps his game eye on the Governorship, and that means business for those who would keep him out of the Gubernatorial chair.

☞ It is now seven years since Massachusetts repealed her usury laws. The money lenders of Boston have annually petitioned the Legislature for the re-enactment of those laws, but without avail. At the present session a similar petition was sent up, but the committee to whom it was referred, reported it back endorsed, "Inexpedient to legislate."

☞ The CZAR is disposed to modify his policy towards the Mennonites, in the hope that he may induce them to remain within his dominions. It is a little late; and then he can give no security for the future.

☞ Dr. F. B. BROWN, recently thrown overboard by the Presbytery of Minnesota, is to have an independent church at St. Paul. Next.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. Letter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that after our next issue (June 4th) we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to June 4th. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after the date named, will not receive attention.

JOE AND DAVE, North Liberty, Ind.—We should prefer either Munson's or Graham's system. The work of either can be obtained through any first-class publishing house in New York, and each will cost you $2.00. One may learn phonography without a teacher, but our experience in the study would lead to the belief that there are very few who possess the requisite patience and perseverance for so doing. To acquire the art of verbatim reporting demands a natural aptitude which comparatively few young men possess.

O. S. B., Gibson, Ill.—It is hardly probable that anything could be done to secure the release of your brother from the regular army. Any plea of misrepresentations made by an enlisting officer, etc., would not be worth a straw. But if your brother was enlisted when under eighteen years of age, and without the consent of his parents or guardian, he might be brought before a court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and if it was found that he had been improperly or illegally mustered, the court would order his discharge.

M. BOWERS, (no address.)—If you have received no bounty, you would be entitled to $100, under the act of July 22d, 1861, and $100 additional bounty under the act of July 28th, 1866.

S. L. K., (no address.)—In the game of draughts, when you are placed by your opponent so that you cannot move the only man left you, we should decide that the game is drawn, even though he may have twice as many men left on the board as yourself. This answer applies to a case where the avowed object of the game is to compel your opponent to take all your men, popularly called "give away."

L. E. J., Cherry Point, Ill.—You do not quote any stanza or line from the poem about which you ask so that we can identify it. But if you mean "The Isle of the Long Ago," the poem beginning—

"Oh a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realm of years,"—

etc., the author is Benjamin F. Taylor, of Chicago.

WM. A., McConnelsville, O.—The following is recommended as a cheap and excellent preparation for making roofs water tight, but having never given it an actual trial, it must stand on its own merits: Take four pounds common rosin, one pint linseed oil, and two ounces of red lead. Melt together, stir in finely sifted sand till of the proper consistency and apply while warm. This cement becomes hard on cooling, but is said to be moderately elastic, as well as durable and water proof.

CURIOUS, Long Branch, N. Y.—The word carnival means literally "farewell to flesh," and it is the name applied to that season of festivity which immediately precedes Lent. As in the forty days of the latter period all flesh is forbidden and all gayeties precluded, according to the usages of the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches, it became the custom to make the days just preceding Lent a kind of holiday. The custom is a very ancient one, and was introduced into this country from Italy.—In England the Conservative party are those who believe in the existing order of things and are opposed in the main to changes in matters of State, administration, etc. The Liberals are the party of progressive ideas. There are many other issues entering into the strife between the two parties, which are peculiarly English.—When introducing two persons, wh prefer the simplest form of words that can be used. We should in no case repeat the names by reversing them.—It should always be borne in mind that the tides are produced not only by the approach of the sun and moon to the earth, but also by their relative position and nearness to each other. These columns, however, are not large enough to discuss your question in full.

E. D. H., Madison, Ind.—Your friend is in error in his assertion that the fourth of March was chosen for inauguration day because it never falls on Sunday. Such a thing not unfrequently happens, and indeed next inauguration day, March 4th, 1877, falls on Sunday, so that the presiding officer of the Senate pro tem. will be President of the United States from Sunday midnight till Monday at the hour that the President elect is sworn in. This has occurred twice before. Monroe commenced his second term Monday, March 5th, 1821, and Zachary Taylor his term on Monday, March 5th, 1849.

BAINBRY, Harrison Co., O., (no Postoffice.)—An introduction of two parties by a third is substantially a recommendation by the third party to each of the others of their mutual respectability, etc. Hence if a lady should know a gentleman's character and standing through third parties, there could be no harm in her addressing him, if it should be desirable, or even opening an acquaintance, even if he had never been formaly presented. A lady's instincts of what is proper under such circumstances will prevent her from going too far.

ELIAS COLE, Ashley, O., wishes to obtain the address of Wm. B. McGovern, late Surgeon of the 26th O. V. I. If any of our readers can oblige Mr. Cole they will be doing him quite a favor.

E. E. C., Cantrall, Ill.—Government has not donated alternate sections of public lands to those planting trees upon them, but very important changes were made in March last in the Timber Culture act of 1873. We send you free of charge, (as we will send to any person forwarding us their address) a copy of the FARM JOURNAL for June, containing an article which gives the provisions of the new act.

ALBERT B., Friendship, N. Y.—We believe machinery is constructed for making circular hair rail, but we cannot now tell where it may be obtained.—It has been decided that the outside wheels of a car will slip in going round a curve.—We believe that Wisconsin has a town named Paynesville.—Other questions answered soon.

W. B. M., East Toledo, O.—We believe that the medicines mentioned by you are regarded as reliable by the hom œopathic school.—One may learn to read French or German without a teacher, but it is practically impossible to learn to speak or write it without oral instruction.—Perhaps the London *Graphic* is about the best of the London illustrated papers. It will depend somewhat on what the paper is wanted for, however.

D. A. S., Cresco, Iowa.—We know that the institution named in your letter is a reliable one, and you will find the instructions given to be from competent and efficient teachers. But we do not know how far the promise to find a situation for every graduate is designed to extend, nor whether the proprietors of the institution named put themselves under any bond or penalty in case they fail to fulfill this feature of their agreement.

BUFFALO BILL, Rouseville, Pa.—In offering your arm to a lady, use the simplest, easiest form of words that occurs to you; provided always, it is not discourteous or inelegant. Your writing is only passable.

L. C., Colona, Ill.—The fact that a man's parents came to this country while he was a minor, and that his father has procured naturalization papers, does not confer any right to vote upon the son.

F. R. H., Grenville, Cal.—It would seem that in such cases as you mention, the intention would determine the character of the act. The person may mean well, but be unfortunate in the choice of his language. We should advise you to refrain from anything like a public attack through a newspaper. Public sentiment may be in his favor.

CLYDE M., Miles' Grove, Pa.—At the time of the execution of Vasco Nunez de Bulboa, the great Spanish navigator in 1517, Charles V of Germany, son of Philip of Austria, and Joanna, was Emperor of Spain, having succeeded Ferdinand V on the death of the latter in the previous year.—Mr. M. wishes to know if Col. J. C. Stevin, who crossed the Isthmus of Darien in 1534, is still alive. Can any one inform him?

J. C. P., Stevens, Wis.—If the young lady married another man within two weeks after pledging herself to you, the marriage should be a cause of congratulation to you, even if it took place during your absence, and you were not consulted. If a woman is thus fickle and unworthy, it is much better for you that she should "take another man" before your marriage than after. There is still land subject to homestead in Minnesota.

M. WOOD, Fountain, Fountain Co., Ind., writes: "I would like the address of William Sanders, or some of his family. Said Sanders moved from near Portland, now Fountain) Fountain county, Ind., to Chariton county Missouri, in or near the autumn of 1840. He is a relative, and I am anxious to hear from him, if alive. If he is not living, I would like to hear from some member of his family."

AMELIA, La Porte, Ind.—The practice of turning down a corner of the visiting card to indicate the nature of the call has come to be well established in this country. The distinctions are as follows: For a simple call, turn down the upper right hand corner of the card; for congratulations, the left hand upper corner; for a call of condolence after the death of a friend, the lower left hand corner; and for a call made before leaving the city, or for the purpose of leave-taking, the lower right hand corner.

B. P. D., Lansing, Mich.—A good barometer will cost you from $30 to $50, though a cheaper and less reliable article can be had for less. A cheap and excellent substitute for a barometer may be made in the following manner:—Dissolve two and a half drachms camphor in eleven fluid drachms of alcohol. Put thirty-eight grains of nitrate of potash (saltpetre,) and thirty-eight grains of muriate of ammonia (sal ammoniac,) into nine fluid drachms of water; when all are perfectly dissolved, mix the two solutions. Shake them well in a two-ounce or four-ounce white glass vial, cork very loosely, or, better, tie over the mouth a piece of linen or cotton cloth, and place the instrument in a good light, out of the sunshine where it can be observed without handling. When the weather is fine and clear, the fluid is also; but on the least change, the chemicals which lie as a sediment, rise, in beautiful frond-like crystals, and again duly subside. By watching these indications one becomes able to predict the changes probable for a few hours to come in any locality.

J. M. L., Reno, Minnesota, says: "There are numerous small lakes in this township, abounding in fish, of the pike tribe. These lakes are frozen for nearly six months of the year with ice from three feet thick and upwards. We have had a discussion how these fish live without air. There is a small running stream from one of those lakes in our vicinity, and a large quantity of fish has been caught. The supposition among one of our Solons is: that the fish were in quest of pure air, and as all reasoning to the contrary was unconvincing we decided to ask an explanation of the manner in which fish live without air during winter. We are thoroughly inclined to question what our friend assumes for granted in the beginning of his statement, viz: That fish can live without air. Water as found in all running or even stationary bodies, contains a large proportion of atmospheric air, and the lungs (gills) of fishes are admirably calculated to extract the latter from the former. However it is probable that fish would naturally congregate at any opening in the ice since it would enable them to get air at the surface if they desired.

A. G. M., Martin's Ferry, O.—We think that milk has never yet been successfully preserved in its natural state for any length of time, though it seems possible that something of this kind may yet be attained. The *American Artisan* gives the new process of Mr. Lewis Kirchofer for preserving milk without alteration, except the rising of cream, whether it be kept at rest, or in motion, as at sea. The unadulterated milk, fresh drawn from the cow, is placed in perfectly clean cans or bottles, which are filled as nearly full as possible, and hermetically sealed. These cans are then placed in water of the same temperature as the milk, in such a manner as to allow a free circulation of water beneath and around, but not over them. The temperature of this water is then slowly raised to between 160 degrees and 170 degrees F., and kept there for varying lengths of time—one hour preserving the milk four or five weeks, and five hours, eight or twelve months. The heat is then withdrawn, and the water allowed to cool slowly. If the temperature exceeds 170 degrees, the milk acquires a cooked taste. Whether Mr. Kirchofer's process will prove a success remains yet to be seen.

Mrs. E. B. L., Adrian, Mich.—A training school for nurses, designed to render women more competent to undertake the duties of the sick room, has recently been established at New York City, with considerable success. The institution of which we speak is under the management of the "State Charities Aid Association" of New York, and the home for the pupils is at No. 314 East Twenty-sixth street, near the Bellevue Hospital. Since the school was opened, now about a year ago, between thirty and forty nurse pupils have been received, all of whom were women, and some twenty five of whom still remain in the school and are principally engaged in doing the nursing in the hospital named. Applications for admission from more than one hundred persons have been received since the school was started, and the candidates were from all parts of the country. The course of training extends over one year, during which the pupils perform the duties of nurse in the selected wards of the hospital; for another year they find themselves to be at the service, for wages, of the Committee of the school, and at the end of the two years they are to receive diplomas as professional nurses. During their first year in the school they receive their board at the Home, and after a month of probation, a salary of ten dollars per month. Recently training schools of this character have been established at Boston, Philadelphia and New Haven, and all bid fair to do well.

☞ The California press announce that immigration is growing in their State at the rate of 3,000 per month. Most of this is from the older States, and is composed of the industrial and wealthier classes, who will greatly aid the development and improvement of a new country.

☞ Art can beat nature, sometimes. It is stated that a full grown shad will spawn upward of 100,000 eggs, but of these in the usual way, only a few hundred will be hatched, while in the New York State Hatching House, from 90 to 95 per cent. can be brought out through the artificial means employed. This great increase in the power to produce choice varieties of fish, must prove of inestimable value to the whole country, when thoroughly systematized.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Something About the French People and the French Government.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1874.

There is perhaps no people on earth whom it would be better worth our while to understand than the French. Certainly there is none whom, with so much knowledge about them, we in fact so little understand. The very type of all that is mercurial and frivolous, inspired with an insane passion for military glory, inconstant as the wind, and with all their superficial brilliancy a people that below the surface are indescribably naughty and addicted to no one knows what unmentionable wicked ways. So many writers have told us this, and told it so often and in so many different ways that we can't help believing it, and yet it is strange that a people who are entirely superficial and without depth of character should have the pre-eminence universally accorded to the French in all departments of science, the general and abstract science which the foremost thinkers among them have done so much towards unifying, and the several concrete and special sciences, which will always remain, perhaps, rebellious against all philosophic unity. Persevering and profound investigation alone can succeed, especially in original discovery, anywhere within the scientific domain, and a really frivolous people could surely not have accomplished that of which the French are entitled to boast in this regard. And then, to come down from the lofty heights of scientific generalization and philosophic thought to the every day practicalities of life, what people of Christendom can show the same exquisite workmanship, the same perfection of elaboration in the merely industrial sphere as the French? And assuredly their handiwork is not merely showy and unsubstantial, with all its incomparable finish and exquisite taste. It is sound and solid to the core as much as that of any Caucasian people. In patient skill and persevering industry they rival even the peoples of China and Japan. How could a race wholly frivolous and inconstant, with no moral backbone, produce the dyes, the silks, the porcelain of France? It is evident there has been a mistake. Perhaps the old traditional rivalry, commercial and political, between France and England, has had something to do with this mistake. The observers whose observations reach us may have looked upon this people with Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic eyes, or through spectacles blurred with hereditary prejudices, prejudices of race, of nationality, of religion.

But then, in the political sphere, at all events, how manifest is the eternal inconstancy! Proverbially, France never knows her own mind. She hails a certain dynasty with rapture, and then in a few years or even months, greets its downfall with an enthusiasm still more intense. She proclaims a Republic amidst the wildest manifestations of delight, and then by an overwhelming majority, seals with her sanction, the quenching of that Republic in fire and blood.

A shocking frivolity on the face of the thing! But are we sure of our facts? Are we sure that it is *the same people* that applaud the Napoleons and greet with boundless joy the advent of the Republic? Is there no such thing as *simulated* public opinion, to say nothing of ballot-box stuffing? Would Paris be very singular among the great cities if it were possible to find in her midst a huge crowd of wretched beings, in no wise akin to her real workingmen, her genuine citizens, who could be bought cheaply enough to turn out into her streets in force, present a vast multitude to the eye and make almost unlimited noise, to any tune that might be set them? We thought we had heard of such things in respect to some cities rather nearer home!

France, however, we must remember, is the only nation within our modern civilization wherein there is a profound divergence, separation and mutual hostility between town and country. The French people are divided, or were till within the last year or two, with two hostile camps, and it is upon this fact that the Royalists and other factions speculate, and but too successfully, in their selfish grasp after power. The numerical majority, mostly agricultural, scattered through the rural districts, is plunged in total ignorance and superstition, completely under the control of the priests. The inhabitants of the cities, on the contrary, are intelligent and full of public spirit, utterly emancipated, moreover, especially the workingmen, from the influence of the priesthood, which they recognize, quite correctly, as at bottom the chief enemy of the real progress and welfare of the nation.

Here lies the secret of the seeming vacillations of France. Or rather in this fact combined with one other, viz: the intense centralization which characterizes the French political system, and makes the nation ever follow, at least in the first moment, the lead of the Capital. The people of the towns, intensely Republican, time and again take advantage of the inaptitude of the retrograde governments to proclaim the Republic ever dear to their hearts, so dear indeed to many of them that they are ready at any moment to lay down their lives for it. Then, after some few months, the first excitement over, an appeal is made to *"the people,"* i. e. to universal suffrage; and, naturally enough, the rural population, destitute of newspapers, which indeed they could not read if they had them, knowing nothing really of the questions before the nation, return, at the bidding of their priests, the royalist and clerical candidates who, upon their election, of course, set about using the forms of the Republic to kill the Republic and especially to kill all intelligent freedom.

But in reality France has been ever since 1787, as to the vast majority of her educated and public-spirited classes, intensely Republican. Especially in that sense of the word which places the essence of Republicanism in the systematic prevalence of considerations of public welfare over all merely class interests. A little of this kind of Republicanism, by the by, would not hurt us much here in the United States. The more we had of it the better would we understand the French people.

Now the MacMahon government sprang from this rural jealousy and suspicion of the towns, unscrupulously played upon by the priestly party at a moment of national panic. The Assembly of Versailles at all events was thus elected; the MacMahon government is the mere tool of this Assembly. The Assembly was elected for a special and temporary purpose, and its holding over long after the fulfillment of that purpose is pure usurpation, devoid of legitimate authority. Facts prove incontestably, moreover, that the existing government is in utter opposition to the will of the nation.

Every partial election that occurs proves this. A Republican candidate is every time returned over the head of the government candidate, and the remarkable thing is that this takes place now just about as much when the election is in a rural district as when it is in the towns. The peasants have been at last aroused from their subserviency to the priests and won over to the Republic. This was accomplished by the peculiar circumstances attending the Franco-Prussian war, and the falsehoods which the priests and the prefects had told the people in order to secure their assent to the fatal plebiscitum. They were, in fact, everywhere assured that this and this alone would secure the continuance of peace. The Mephistophelian policy of the royalists and priestly party thus at last defeated itself, and a general election in France to-day would result, to all appearance, in an overwhelming Republican majority.

This is the secret of the present situation. The Assembly of Versailles and its creature, the MacMahon Government, intensely royalist and reactionary, dare not appeal to the people. They know they would be ignominiously defeated; unless indeed they could postpone it till all their plans were competed for manipulating the elections to suit themselves. They have contrived, therefore, every conceivable excuse for prolonging their power, destitute as it is of every moral foundation. Their idea seems to have been to attempt a wholesale restriction of the suffrage, the utterly illegitimate character of such an attempt by an Assembly that in the very act confesses itself in opposition to the national will hardly needing to be pointed to any American. Every one of us must feel that such an act were morally null and void, that it were a duty to resist even by force. And the Republican cause, being really one at least throughout our modern western civilization, being indeed henceforth the cause of genuine legitimacy, it is a matter of some importance that public opinion in the United States should have sufficient understanding of the cause on the other side of the Atlantic, especially in France, to secure that when the decisive moment comes, its sympathy and moral support shall be on the right side. E.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Hancock County.

The physicians report that considerable sickness is prevailing in town.—Rev. Mr. Shissler, the new pastor of the Evangelical Church, preached his first sermon last Sunday.—The annual rumor about the Lake Shore Railway Company purchasing the L. E. & L. Railway, is again in motion.—The pupils in several of the departments of the Union Schools are talking about having a pic-nic at the close of the term.—Thirty-one kegs of beer were drank at the pic-nic last Monday, in the interest of "personal liberty."—A new Methodist Church, two miles west of the village of West Independence, is to be dedicated two weeks from next Sunday.—There is a large quantity of flour shipped from this place every week. Findlay breadstuffs have a high reputation in the Eastern markets.—There was a trotting race at the Fair grounds last Saturday afternoon between the Turley and Kibler horses, in which the latter won.—The Board of Equalization of Hancock county will meet at the Auditor's office, in the Court House, on Thursday, June 4th.—Mr. John L. Smith, an old resident of Findlay, died at Des Moines, Iowa, a few days ago. He was a brother of the late Hiram Smith, Esq., and of Mrs. Pray of this city.—About one hundred witnesses were examined by the Grand Jury at the last session, on the matter of selling liquor, and no indictments were found.—The June Horse Fair will not be held this year, as money sufficient to pay premiums cannot be raised.—The temperance ladies in Findlay are working quietly, earnestly and discreedly, and hope to accomplish more benefits to the town.—There are no persons in the county jail.

Fulton County.

Wauseon claims to have the "crack" ball club of the Northwest.—On Wednesday night last, the drug store of William Denman, and dry goods and notion store of Jared Kline, at West Unity, were broken into and money to the amount of about $800 and a lot of notes and papers stolen therefrom.—The next session of the Fulton County Teachers' Association will convene at Wauseon, on Saturday, June 13th.—The Fulton county races will take place on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, June 12th and 13th, 1874.—The new Masonic Hall, in Wauseon, will be dedicated June 24th.—The Methodist Church at South Swanton, of which John Houghtby is pastor, is to be moved.—The saw mill belonging to W. L. McMasters, at or near Delta, was destroyed by fire one day last week.—The Fulton County Agricultural Society will meet in regular session on Saturday, June 6th.

Stryker.

EDITOR BLADE:—A special election was held yesterday to determine upon the prohibition ordinance against intoxicating beverages. The majority favoring prohibition was fifteen.

Wheat is marketed in considerable quantities this week. Corn and oats are not in market, except on extra offers.

The weather is hot and dry. M.

May 28th.

Antwerp.

EDITOR BLADE:—Weather fine; crops promising; splendid prospect for fruit of all kinds, not even excepting grapes. Many of the old croakers predict that at "the very least, half of the cherries will be wormy." We have examined, and come to the conclusion that if such is the case elsewhere, we are to be exceptionally blessed. Wheat on all the bottom lands is looking finely.

The spirit of improvement is marching to the double-quick in Antwerp this spring. H. George is building a fine brick store; Tuber Bros. are soon to commence another; our fine Union School building is rapidly progressing; the Presbyterian Church is to be finished, and other improvements too numerous to mention attest to the spirit of enterprise that is among us.

Paulding Center is trying to put on airs, and the Council and Mayor are at loggerheads, the consequence of which is a vast amount of "chin music." The Pauldingites are very proud, and do a great deal of boasting over their race course. They are to have races on the 25th and 26th of next month, and are anticipating a good time.

May 26, 1874. ANTWERP.

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationery Supplies, should be addressed to BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY, 154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to LOCKE & JONES, Prop'rs, Or THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

TRIUMPHANT
THE AMERICAN

THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-TREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.

COMPANY'S OFFICE—1318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

TO THE GRANGE!

TOLEDO, O., May 23, 1874.

I understand that there has been a circular distributed through your Lodge to the effect that the Howe Machine Company offered to sell to you for Fifty per cent. off the list price.

The ex manager of the Columbus office proposed to sell Two Hundred A. B. Howe machines (part of them second-hand) at a reduced price for cash.

To protect all who may wish to purchase, we will say that the Howe Machine Company have never offered their machines to any grange or society for less than the regular price.

The Howe Machine Company.
T. E. TERRY, Manager.

LOST—COW—Tuesday, May 12th, a dark white new milk Cow, four years old, with short tail; last seen in 5th Ward. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same or giving information where she may be found, to FRED. SOLDWEDEL, 85 Huron street, Toledo, Ohio.

TO HORSEMEN!
THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION

Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM,

(NEAR TOLEDO,)

In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDICREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Morton's Traveler, (imported,) he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:21, Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE.

Post Office Address TOLEDO OHIO

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, June 18th, 1874, at which time said bids will be opened, for furnishing materials and constructing a Howe Truss Bridge of 85 feet span across Ten Mile Creek, on the North and South Road, between Sections 31 and 32 Washington Township.

The abutments to be of stone masonry, with pile foundations.

Bidders may propose for the entire work, or the pile, masonry or superstructure separately.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Auditor's Office.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio, Toledo, May 6th, 1874.

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, June 18th, 1874, at which time the bids will be opened, for furnishing materials and building two Strain Beam Bridges of 80 feet span each, 16 feet roadway, with stone abutments and wooden center pier, across Swan Creek, at Monclova Village.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Auditor's Office, after June 1st, 1874.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

By order of the County Commissioners.
E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas County, Ohio, Toledo, May 6th, 1874.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. MCKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Steal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

Important to Builders and Lumbermen

WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, Sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dried by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.

All grades and thickness of Walnut, Newells Bannisters, Flooring, Panels, Wainscoting Coffin Stuffs, one inch to twelve inch plank Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Sills, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.

A. ANDREWS, JR., & CO.,

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161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 208 & 210 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

AND

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

Mortgagee's Sale

ON the 20th day of June, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell by public auction, at the "Huling Place," a mile southwest of Sylvania, the following personal property, to-wit:

One 2½ bolt Massillon Separator and Wagon.
One Massillon Clover Huller and Wagon.
One down ten horse Power
Blacker, Fixtures, &c.
TERMS—Made known at time of sale.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Mortgagee.

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Sewing Machines, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely: *Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, reliable, with* PERFECT LOCK STITCH.

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* DROP FEED. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and *construction very neat.*

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The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to give their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below,) at prices merely nominal. The Books offered in Lists 1, 2 and 3 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.

We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series.
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Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland.
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages.
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Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey.
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portrait.
Cowper's Poetical Works.
Dante—The Vision—Translated by Cary.

This series is the celebrated Chandos Classics, beautifully printed and bound, and sold retail at from $1.50 to $2.00. We confidently recommend them to our patrons. There will be no disappointment.

LIST NO. 2.

For $2.50 we will send any book on this list and the Weekly Blade one year.
For $2.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on this list.
For $1.75 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Cowper—Illustrated by Birket Foster.
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Keat's Poems—Illustrated.
Shelley's Poems—Illustrated.
Coleridge's Poems—Illustrated.
Leigh Hunt's Poems—Illustrated.
Dryden's Poems—Illustrated.
Rogers' Poems—Illustrated.
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Hood's Poetical Works—Illustrated by Doré.
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LIST NO. 4.

We have selected for our List

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D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

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CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Pennsylvania has tried cumulative voting and don't like it. The Pittsburg *Commercial* has this to say about it:

Let us suppose that there were 1,000 shares of stock, and that the majority held 600 of them. They voted these 600 shares by giving 600 votes each to A, B, C, D, E, F and G. The minority, holding only 400 shares, divided as follows: The holders of 100 shares gave seven votes for each share to H, thus securing him 700 votes; the holder of another 100 did the same for I, giving him 700 also, and the holder of the other 200 did the same for K. and L. Thus H, I, K and L, representing only 400 shares, had 700 votes each, while the other seven, representing 600 shares, had but 600 votes, and only three of them could be elected. The minority was thus, by this supreme blunder, rendered superior to the majority. This is 'cumulative' voting, and 'minority' voting is no better. Cumulative voting makes 400 superior to 600, and minority voting makes the minority equal with the majority in cases where there are but two to elect.

The cumulative voting system had its origin in the brain of a Mr. HARE, of England. It was first adopted in Illinois, the constitution having incorporated cumulative voting in it in a clause providing for corporative and legislative officers. The Chicago *Journal*, in referring to the operations of the system in that State, says:

Nothing in its workings in Illinois warrants the inference that it is a genuine reform. On the contrary, the General Assembly elected under it was notoriously weak and inefficient, not to say corrupt.

Pennsylvania followed Illinois in the adoption of this system. It will be seen from the above that in the case alluded to its operation was anything but just and satisfactory. The Constitutional Convention of this State have endorsed this system, to a certain extent, evidently against the wishes of the people. The theory that minorities should be represented sounds very well, but the theory that majorities should rule sounds better. It is not to be presumed that majorities, in a Republican form of government, will be unjust and tyrannical, since popular favor can alone keep them in power, and that cannot be gained through the oppression of minorities.

☞ THE NEW TIMBER ACT of the present Congress, (approved March 14th, 1874,) will be found in the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for June. A copy will be sent free to any address on application to LOCKE & JONES, publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ A bronze statue of LINCOLN, full length, with a slave kneeling at his side, will soon be erected in Washington City. It has been cast abroad, and Congress is making preparations to furnish the base and pedestal. The fund for this statue was raised by the freedmen and amounts to $18,000. A colored slave woman of Tennessee, on hearing of LINCOLN'S death, handed five dollars to an army officer, remarking that she had been saving it for a long time to be given for some good purpose, and that she wished it to be made the basis of a fund for erecting a monument to LINCOLN. It was sent to the Western Sanitary Commission at St. Louis, the story of the slave woman was told, and the freedmen contributed enough to swell the subscription to $18,000.

☞ "MY EXPERIENCE ON A SOLDIER'S HOMESTEAD," is the title of a new series of articles begun in the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for June. To those who contemplate taking lands under the homestead law, this series will give some excellent and valuable suggestions. Send 75 cents to LOCKE & JONES and the journal will be sent you for one year, beginning with the June number.

☞ The Daily *Constitutionalist*, of Augusta, Ga., thus sends greeting to the White House bride and groom:

We wish the happy pair long life and every blessing. The Southern people, for good luck, fling their old slippers after Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, and it may be said with great truth that the aforesaid venerable slippers are about all they have left to dispose of as matrimonial tokens.

THE WEEK.

The matter of the disposal of the Treasury portfolio has already met with a partial solution. On Monday, the President sent to the Senate the nomination of BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* RICHARDSON, resigned, and at the same time that of WM. A. RICHARDSON to be Judge of the Court of Claims. The nomination of Gen. BRISTOW has been favorably received, and it will probably be concurred in by the Senate.—The steamship *Swatara* is fully prepared to sail on her voyage to the South Pacific to witness the transit of Venus in December next, and will carry a large party of Washington scientists, fully equipped.—It is stated as altogether probable that the District Committee, recently engaged in examining into the affairs of the District of Columbia, will recommend the abolition of the present Government, and the appointment of a Board of Audit and temporary Commission till the next session of Congress.—The House has passed without discussion the bill repealing the law on which the Sanborn contracts were based.—The friends of female suffrage raised the question in the Senate last week, when an amendment was made to a resolution to form the new Territory of Pembina, proposing to extend the right of suffrage to the women of the territory. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 19 yeas to 27 nays.—The Conference Committee of both Houses on the Finance bill have held several sessions recently, but have not reached any final conclusions. It begins to look as though the present session might close without any relief from Congress in the present financial stringency.—Late advices state that there will be a decrease of between three and four millions in the national debt this month. This is probably the last statement of decrease for the present fiscal year, as the deficiency bill, which will call for a large amount of money immediately will doubtless exhaust all of the next month's surplus.

Judge EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., after a protracted illness. He was widely known as an able and influential railroad manager.—The ladies of Pittsburg arrested on complaint of the liquor party for blocking the streets in their crusade, had their fines remitted by Judge STOWE, of the Common Pleas Court, who dimisssed the cases.—Mayor WILTZ, of New Orleans, has addressed another urgent letter to the authorities at New York, asking aid for the suffering in Louisiana, who are without sufficient food, owing to the late inundations.—The annual examinations of candidates for West Point were held at that place on the 29th and 30th ult. Out of 97 applicants, 32 failed and were sent home.—The examinations into the causes of the Mill River disaster were continued last week. All the evidence shows a criminal carelessness on the part of the builders of the dam, and the inspectors whose business it was to approve their work. The investigation has been adjourned till the 13th inst., to allow the stenographer to prepare a full report of the evidence thus far taken.—The Assistant United States Treasurer at New York has been authorized to sell during the present month $5,000,000 in gold. No instructions have been made public regarding a purchase of bonds.

Reports from recent elections in California state that the anti-liquor party have been successful in eleven out of fifteen contests held under the new local option law of the State.—It is stated in a late dispatch from Fort Sully, that a party of 800 hundred Indians are on the war path, and will make an attack on Gen. CUSTER'S expedition.—The Arkansas Senate have passed resolutions granting amnesty to all engaged in the late civil rebellion, except those using legislative, executive and judicial positions, to aid the rebellion.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been reduced to 3½ per cent.—The birthday of Queen VICTORIA was celebrated on the 30th ult.—The Roman Catholic pilgrims from the United States reached Paris in safety on the 28th ult.—Mr. SARTORIS and wife (NELLIE GRANT) have arrived safely in England. It is stated that the Queen has taken a decided interest in the young couple, and will shortly invite Mr. SARTORIS to court.—HENRI ROCHEFORT, the celebrated French journalist imprisoned by his Government at New Caledonia, arrived at Chicago from San Francisco on Thursday last. Some interesting statements regarding his escape, and his views of the political situation in France, are given elsewhere.

☞ VOLUMES OF VALUABLE INFORMATION not otherwise attainable are yearly furnished FREE to the subscribers of the Weekly BLADE through its columns of Answers to Correspondents. All questions relating to Bounty, Homestead and Pre-emption laws a specialty, and no charge is ever made for answering questions. The BLADE is the cheapest paper published, as well as the best compendium of news, politics and literature at its price, only $2 per year.

☞ It is averred by Washington correspondents that the chief opposition in Congress to its early adjournment is from Western men, who fear to face their Granger constituents without the passage of some bill upon the transportation question. This may be partially true, but the main reason is, the failure of the passage of some currency bill which will renew and give life to the now dormant industrial interests of the West, owing to the success of rich Eastern contractionists who, having no further use for money, desire to make the rest of the Union tributary to them, by legislating against every movement calculated to relieve the West from the business depression which now affects her.

☞ The Rochester *Democrat* speaks of a "plethora of currency at the West." With such ability to see what is not to be seen, there certainly could be no difficulty in converting the moon into green cheese.

EXAMINATION OF THE TREASURY.

We give to-day the report of Messrs. ALEX. REED, GEO. STEBBINS, and E. H. NORTON, who were appointed by Probate Judge AUSTIN to examine the funds of the County Treasury. These gentlemen were selected because of their peculiar fitness for the work assigned them, and because the people would have entire confidence in their report. It will be seen that everything was found in proper condition, not a dollar required to be in the Treasury which is not satisfactorily accounted for by the Treasurer.

It will be observed that certain funds, belonging to the county and the city, have been overdrawn, in anticipation of subsequent collections. This is a common custom in the management of all county and city financial affairs. It frequently occurs that a large amount of money belonging to particular funds accumulates in the Treasury prior to demand for it, while in other cases the demand is somewhat in advance of the supply. To avoid delay in improvements and the payment of interest, it has been customary to use the surplus in certain funds to supply deficiencies in others. In other words, the Treasurer borrows from one fund and lends to another, paying back the borrowed money on the next subsequent tax collection. But for this, it would frequently be necessary to go upon the streets and borrow money, at round rates, for temporary purposes. In thus borrowing from one fund for another, there is not a doubt but our city has avoided the payment of interest to the amount of $20,000 or $25,000 during the past two years. There is no risk in this method of doing business, since the City and County Auditors and the County Treasurer can tell very nearly the exact amount of money which will be received for each fund at the next subsequent collection of taxes.

The Legislature last winter passed a law prohibiting the City Auditor from drawing orders on the Treasurer against any fund unless the currency is known to be in the Treasury to pay such order. The result of this must be to keep idle in our County Treasury, city funds to the amount of $300,000 to $500,000 during about five months of the year, and most of it during the year. The Legislature may have been in possession of facts to justify the enactment of some measure for the better protection of money collected for specific purposes, but that the law adopted is unnecessarily arbitrary, there can be no doubt.

The County finances were never in a better condition than at the present time. During the past three years, although there has been a steady reduction in the rates of taxation and the aggregate amount collected, an indebtedness of $30,000 has been discharged, and there is at present a surplus of from $15,000 to $18,000 in the Treasury.

It is worthy of note, that in the large transactions between City Auditor KLEMM and County Treasurer KOUNTZ, amounting in the aggregate, during the past year and a half, to nearly two millions of dollars, there was not found the variance of a penny in their accounts. The same is true respecting the accounts of County Auditor LENDERSON and the County Treasurer. The County and City are indeed fortunate in having such accountants to attend to the receipt and disbursement of the public money. In these days, when embezzlements and incompetency are so common, it is quite refreshing to meet with cases where such marked ability and integrity characterize the conduct of those entrusted with responsible public duties.

SUMMER READING.

LOCKES NATIONAL MONTHLY for July, will open with a well written story of French-American Life from a practised pen, and will contain several contributions from new writers, all which will add to the general interest of the number. With this issue also J. MAURICE THOMPSON, (the author of Glory, a Summer Idyl) returns to its pages with a unique and original story, called "The Barnhart Mystery;" and JEANIE MORISON has an admirable story which treats of the much-mooted question of "Help" under the title of "Em's Experiment." Humorous sketches by D. R. LOCKE (Nasby) and MARY HARTWELL, with other attractions, make the number a capital one for reading on a summer jaunt or excursion. The July MONTHLY will be issued about the 15th inst., and will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents, by LOCKE & JONES, publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Our new constitution is between at least two fires. The license men want it defeated, and the Prohibitionists are confident that its adoption will insure the success of the license clause. Both sides are therefore disposed to oppose the adoption of the constitution.

☞ THE WEEKLY BLADE has more special features than any other paper published in the West. If you have any doubts on this subject compare its columns with any other publication of its kind west of New York City. Specimen copies, with special terms to agents sent free on application to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ "THE MOST SATISFACTORY PAPER that I ever canvassed for is the TOLEDO BLADE." So writes an old and experienced agent, after several months experience in presenting the claims of the great family paper. The principal reason is that as a collection of valuable reading at once varied, comprehensive and complete, the BLADE is unsurpassed, and needs no arguments to make its merits manifest. Special circulars to agents, with specimen copies, will be sent free on application to Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ The Cleveland *Plaindealer* thinks the proposition to postpone the time for holding the Democratic State Convention did not originate with Senator THURMAN and his friends, but that the movement is made to accommodate the farmers. That is rather a weak excuse, but if it suits the Democrats, there is no reason why we should find fault with it.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND THE RAILROADS.

The provision in the new constitution submitted to the voters of this State on the subject of Railroads, will doubtless meet the approbation of the most radical Granger. Among the restrictions which it embodies is one providing that no officer or agent of any company shall be interested in the receipts, contracts or earnings otherwise than as an ordinary shipper or passenger, or be a party to any arrangement which shall afford more advantageous terms or greater facilities than are offered or awarded to the public. Another clause provides that no company shall consolidate with another having a parallel or competing line, or lease or purchase such line, or permit any of its officers to act as officers of such line, or share its earnings in any way. Another section prohibits any foreign corporation from carrying on the business of transporting persons or property, or of telegraphing, mining, manufacturing or insurance, unless it maintains an office within the State. No corporation is permitted to issue stocks or bonds except for money actually received for labor done, and there shall be no increase of capital stock or bonded indebtedness, except in pursuance of general law, nor until the consent of a majority of the stockholders has been obtained. Persons and property transported over any railroad must also be carried to any station at charges not exceeding in gross the charges for the same class and amount of transportation of persons and property in the same direction to any more distant station. It would be difficult to frame a stronger constitutional provision for the restriction of the power of Railroad corporations. It is very sweeping, so much so that it partakes somewhat of the character of legislation.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Milan.

DECORATION DAY—THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R. R.—ITS PROSPECTS.

The commemorative exercises of Decoration Day were more impressive than they have sometimes hitherto been, owing mainly to the military character given them this time. Three arms of the service were represented—cavalry, artillery and infantry—the mounted portion being led by Capt. Levi Roscoe, Marshal of the Day, while the last named branch was commanded by General Wilson, efficiently aided by Lieut. Truett. They first assembled around Monument Park, the structure itself, as also the adjacent grounds, being profusely ornamented with banners, evergreens and flowers. After various evolutions, and an eloquent, spirit-stirring address from General Wilson, a procession was formed, and marched with martial music to Oakwood Cemetery. Meanwhile the artillery squad in the Park lifted up the voice of its thirty-two pounder. When the sacred duty at the resting place of the heroes was ended, all were assembled in the academic grove, and listened to a short address, prayer and music. The procession was reformed, and countermarched to the Park, whence, with prayer and benediction, the multitude was dismissed, and quietly dispersed.

Faith and hope are still strong with our people in the success of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad project. A recent semi-official publication on that subject, says: "The road will reach Toledo from Wheeling in a distance short of 200 miles with light grades, and through about 87 miles of continuous coal fields northwesterly from Wheeling, also through some of the richest agricultural regions in Ohio. There is at the east terminus, counting Wheeling, Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport and Bellaire, a population of over 40,000, and at Toledo a population of about 45,000, with an intermediate population at the twenty leading towns on the line of the road of nearly 40,000.

The people in the counties along the line are admitted to be intelligent and wealthy. This road brings the coal, ore and lumber regions at either extremity nearer to each other than any other road, and puts a population of several hundred thousand into a business and trading relation, who have hitherto been comparative strangers. It opens up 87 miles of coal fields heretofore untouched, and must bring to that region an influx of miners and manufacturers, that will add rapidly to its population, and stimulate trade and business of all kinds.

The route has not yet been definitely fixed west of Lodi, between which point and Milan active efforts are now making, by competing lines, to secure its location."

D. M. Billings, an old and well known resident of this place, was buried yesterday.

MILAN, June 1, 1874. C.

Bellvue.

EDITOR BLADE:—A severe tornado or waterspout passed over the county, four miles south of this place, yesterday (Sunday) P. M., unroofing houses and barns, and demolishing trees, fences and crops in its track. Some stock was killed. No persons were injured.

The tornado lasted for about one-half hour and extended for about two miles (2) from northwest to southeast.

C. J. M.

June 1st.

Perrysburg.

EDITOR BLADE:—Decoration Day was properly observed here. The Belleville Ringe Band and the Perrysburg Band furnished music for the occasion. The Fire Department turned out, and the procession was quite lengthy. The exercises were conducted by Rev. S. A. Adams, Hon. Asher Cook, and Rev. N. B. C. Love.

Late Saturday evening, while Jackson Oakwood and a companion went out on the river fishing, Jackson determined to have a swim. He went into the water at a point opposite the old planing mill of Mr. Lindsay, but sank to the bottom and was drowned. He was about twenty-two years of age and resided near our village.

E.

June 1, 1874.

Defiance.

SWEEPING CONFLAGRATION — AN ENTIRE BLOCK DESTROYED—THE LOSS, &C.

The fire last night was the severest had in Defiance for several years. It originated in the livery and sale stable of Mr. J. H. Kiser. The cause of the fire cannot be definitely ascertained. The stable was located on the northwest corner of Second street and the canal. East of the stable was a frame building, occupied as a confectionery, and not over twenty feet from the stable. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Kiser received some unbaled hay in the loft of the stable, and the supposition is that sparks from the chimney of the confectionery entered the hay loft and set the barn on fire. When the fire was first discovered it was in the hay. The alarm was sounded about 7 o'clock P. M. The barn being very dry, and of pine, burned very rapidly. The one story frame store building of J. B. Weisenberger was immediately east of the stable, running back from Clinton street to within twelve feet of it. This, with the one story confectionery building, of Mr. Heisenthall took fire within three minutes of the first alarm. The next building, north on the west side of Clinton street, was the one story frame clothing store of J. W. Hengstler. The next was a frame store building belonging to W. C. Holgate, Esq., not occupied; the next building was occupied as a cigar factory; the next was a meat store; next was the harness shop of J. H. Kiser; next a saloon building, belonging to J. Kurzmaul. These were all frame. Then came to the one story brick marble shop of E. H. Mallet & Bro. This brought the fire up to Front street, then back on the canal; to the ear of the livery stable was the three story brick store building of W. C. Holgate, and on the corner of Front street and Canal was two frame buildings belonging to Mr. Holgate, all of which were burned. The entire block facing on Front street, Clinton street, First street and the canal, was burned, except the building of E. R. Mallet. The flames passed over this entire block inside of thirty minutes, and crossed over Front street and caught in the large two story frame store building of Geo. Cunningham, of Tiffin, Ohio, and occupied by C. A. Flickinger as a grocery and provision store. This building was entirely consumed. The fire burned so rapidly and everything being dry, the flames were got under control within an hour of the first alarm. The bridge across the Maumee, at the foot of Clinton street, was in great danger, being within 20 feet of the last named building, but by the united efforts of the firemen and citizens, the fire was got under control, although the firemen worked all through the night and for a time this morning, keeping the fire from spreading further. The heat was so great across a one hundred foot street, that it cracked every pain of plate glass in the Opera House building. Across Front street in the saloon building of D. W. Monellus', the heat was so great that it melted the paint on the inside of the wood panels of the door. The Fire Department labored under disadvantages unavoidable, which delayed them some. The heat in the streets was so great that it burned the hose, so that they had to throw out some eight or nine sections, but taking all things together, we were fortunate for it was only by one chance out of a hundred that we were saved from a sweeping conflagration.

The losses will, I think, not exceed $20,000.

D. W. Marcellus' loss is small; insured in the Sun, of Cleveland.

Zellers & Brunner, Grocery; small loss. Insured in Continental, of New York.

Deiser & Deatrich, livery stable building; insured for $25,000 in the Phoenix, of Hartford. Loss, probably $4,500.

J. B. Weisseeburger; insured for $300 in the Phoenix, of Hartford. Loss, probably $1,000.

Mr. Hebenthall; loss, $200; no insurance.

J. W. Hengstler; loss, $1,000; no insurance.

W. C. Holgate; loss, $5,000; no insurance.

Cigar Factory; loss, $300; no insurance.

John Shonager, meat store; loss $300; no insurance.

J. H. Kiser, harness shop; loss, $1,500; no insurance.

J. Kurzmaul; loss, $1,500 no insurance.

White's Saloon; loss small; no insurance.

George Cunningham; loss, $3,000; $2,000 insurance in the Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

C. A. Flickinger; loss considerable; insured for $5,000—in Clay Insurance Co., of Ky., for $2,500 and $2,500 in Old Dominion, of Virginia.

Myers & Stout lose on plate glass about $500; fully insured. Other losses on east side of Clinton street small. One fortunate feature of the fire was that no one was seriously hurt. Mr. Wm. Higgins had his nose broke by a fire-bucket falling on it, but he has it patched up so that it will come out all right; no one else sustained any injury. Mr. Kaiser got his horses all out safe; lost his feed and two cutters. W. C. Holgate is really the heaviest looser, as he had no insurance, and he appeared to take his misfortunes the hardest of any man. Poor fellow, he is only worth about $200,000, while some parties lost all they had. We are satisfied it was no more.

V. V.

May 29th, 1874.

Bryan.

A HARDENED CRIMINAL—BURGLARY AND HORSE STEALING—FOUND GUILTY.

On the night of the 20th inst., at West Unity, this county, one C. A. Taylor, a stranger, broke into the store of Jeremiah Kline, broke open the safe, took therefrom all the money, (about $30), then broke into the drug store of Dr. Denman, broke open the safe, and took therefrom about about $230 cash, and about $450 of promissory notes; then went to the stable of Dr. Romion, stole a horse, harness and sulky, and went to Montpelier, ten miles distant. Here he hitched the horse to the fence, hired a livery rig to take him to Bryan, then hired a conveyance to take him to Hicksville, then to Antwerp, and was just getting on the cars when parties from Unity and Bryan overhauled him, (having driven a team from Hicksville to Antwerp, nine miles, in thirty-five minutes), arrested him and took him to Bryan. The grand jury being in session, presented two indictments against him for burglary, and one for horse stealing. Having been arraigned and plead not guilty, he was on Tuesday morning placed upon trial, and convicted of the burglary at Dr. Denman's store, and then tried and convicted of the burglary at Kline's store, and yesterday morning Judge Latty sentenced him to nine years in the Penitentiary for the first and two years for the second crime, and yesterday afternoon the Sheriff started with Mr. Taylor for Columbus. At the time of his arrest at Antwerp, he was put in the lock-up and left alone for some thirty minutes before being searched, and the Marshal, upon returning to the lock up, searched the stove, and found in the ashes about $1 30 in small coin that had been taken from Mr. Kline's safe, and upon searching Mr. Taylor found $188 in currency and scrip. After he had received his sentence, he told Dr. Denman where he could find the pocket-book and promissory notes, in a pile of lumber near here, on the railroad ground, and the Doctor went where Taylor told him and found them all safe. From his own statements, made after sentence had been passed upon him, he is a hardened wretch and gets no more than is his due.

OBSERVER.

Bryan, O., May 29, 1874.

COURT ITEMS.

Important Cases in the Common Pleas—Heavy Verdict against the Lake Shore Railway, &c.

On Thursday of last week was commenced in the Common pleas Court, the suit of Lipe Adm'r vs. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, which throughout has attracted considerable attention from the legal fraternity. The action was commenced to recover damages alleged to be due the estate of Jacob Enderlin who was killed in February, 1873. This is the second trial of the cause the first having resulted in a verdict of over $5,000 for the plaintiff.

The facts, according to the testimony are as follows: In February, of the year named, Mr. Elderlin was coming to Toledo with a load of lumber, and when arriving at Air Line Junction, it became necessary to cross a bridge over the Lake Shore Railway track. After exercising due caution as to the running of cars during his passage he proceeded, but while on the bridge an engine, which had been hid from view by an embankment, began blowing off steam. Mr. Enderlin's horses took fright, and in trying to check them, he was thrown to the ground, receiving injuries from which he died. The court held that it was the duty of the Railway Company to provide against such accidents. That people were not called upon to be overcautious, and that the Company should station men at such places to warn all, of the approach of trains.

The case was given to the jury this forenoon, and at noon a verdict for $6,000 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

The case of Catharine Moran vs. T. P. Brown, before a struck jury, is on trial today in Judge SENEY'S room. This is an action somewhat similar to the above. It is to recover damages for the killing of a child by the Dorr Street Railway Co., and is on its second trial.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.—The BLADE of Saturday contained an account of the killing of an express robber by a messenger on the Michigan Central Railway. A Niles correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* writes under date of June 1st, as follows: On the person of the man killed while attempting to rob the express car Friday evening, was found a box of medicine put up by druggists of Clinton, Iowa, a razor, a vial of chloroform and two letters, both of which were addressed to Chas. Quilman, care of Joseph Agins, Clinton, Iowa. The body was examined by the coroner's jury and placed in the city vault. The inquest was adjourned. It is thought that the plan of the robbers was to throw the safes off the car, when they would be carried away by persons in waiting, as a number of men were seen along the road near the scene of the robbery. Seven hundred dollars was secured by the desperado who entered the car with the one who was shot. Finnerton arrived here early Saturday morning from Chicago with four of his men, who are now working up the case.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—During the last week of this month the State Teachers' Associations of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan will hold their annual meetings at Put-in-Bay Island.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 25th ult., Senator Pratt called up the House bill to revise, consolidate and amend the laws relating to pensions, approved March 3, 1873, which provides that all persons who have lost an arm at or above the elbow, shall be rated in the second class, and receive a pension of $24 per month. Passed. Senator Stewart introduced a joint resolution proposing the following as an amendment to the Constitution: "ARTICLE 16. If any State shall fail to maintain a common school system under which all persons between the ages of 5 and 18 years, not incapacitated for the same, shall receive, free of charge, such elementary education as Congress may prescribe, Congress shall have the power to establish therein such a system, and cause the same to be maintained at the expense of such State." Referred. The Senate subsequently took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill and concurred in the various amendments made by the Committee of the Whole. During the debate the Senate received a message announcing the death of Representative Mellish, and after accepting an invitation to the funeral the next day, an adjournment was moved and carried.

Under the call of States in the House on the same day, numerous bills were presented. Among others, one by Mr. Speer, providing that a residence of three years shall be sufficient to entitle an alien, being a free white person, to become a citizen, declaration to be made one year before admission. The House refused to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill to extend the time for completing the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad; the bill authorizing the payment of one third of all duties on imports in legal tenders instead of gold; also to take up and refer to the Judiciary Committee the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. Arrangements were made for the funeral of Representative Mellish on the following day.

In the Senate on the 26th ult., Senator Buckingham, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to legalize and establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mississippi river at Prairie du Chien. Passed. Senator Hamilton called up the House bill to provide for the better protection of the frontier settlements of Texas against Indian and Mexican depredations. The Senate finished the consideration of the Deficiency bill, when it was read the third time and passed. The Centennial bill was then taken up and passed, a proviso having first been introduced to the effect that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expense attending such Exposition, or by reason of the same. At 4 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House to attend the funeral of Representative Mellish, after which they returned and adjourned.

The House on the 25th ult., again took up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Sanborn contracts, and was addressed by Mr. Beck in support of the report. The report went over and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill amending existing customs and revenue laws, but the Committee subsequently rose without completing the bill. Mr. Butler (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution relative to the compensation of Representatives in Congress, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides that in case of the death of a member his compensation shall be paid to his widow or representatives up to the election of his successor, and that the pay of his successor shall commence from his election. The House then took a recess, and the Hall was prepared for the funeral obsequies of Representative Mellish. The religious ceremonies were conducted by the Chaplains of the two Houses, assisted by Rev. Dr. Rankin. The seat and desk of the deceased member were draped all day, and an offering of flowers placed upon the desk. At the conclusion of the funeral services, the Senate returned to its Chamber, and the House adjourned.

Senator Ramsey, on the 27th ult., called up the House bill to extend the time to preemptors on the public lands in Minnesota to make final payments. Passed. The bill to prevent hazing in the Naval Academy at Annapolis was also taken up and passed. By unanimous consent, Senator Sargent called up the bill reported from the Finance Committee amendatory of the act to reduce the duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxation, and it was passed. Senator Morton called up the unfinished business, being a bill to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force Dec 1, 1873, and it was passed.

In the House, on the same day, the Sanborn contract matter was again taken up as embodied in the report of the Ways and Means Committee. Messrs. Niblack, Cymer and Garfield spoke in favor of the report, and Mr. Kelley against it. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Beck, prohibiting any Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress from acting as an agent, attorney, proctor, advocate, solicitor or counsel for any person in connection with the violation of customs or revenue laws. It was adopted without division. The bill which repeals the laws on which the Sanborn contracts were based was then passed without division and without objection. Mr. Butler (Tenn.) reported a bill introduced by himself providing that the pay of a deceased Member shall be given to his widow or heirs at law up to the date of the election of his successor, whose pay shall commence from his election. The bill passed, after the statement that later in the day a special bill would be introduced covering the case of Mr. Mellish. By a vote of 129 yeas to 84 nays the House passed a resolution appointing a Select Committee of Five to inquire into the disturbed condition of Governmental affairs in Arkansas, and to ascertain the facts relating thereto; whether that State has now a Government Republican in form, the officers of which are duly elected, and which as now organized ought to be recognized by the Government of the United States, with power for the Committee to send for persons and papers, or to proceed to Arkansas and to report at any time. An amendment including South Carolina was refused by the mover. The House, in Committee of the Whole, held an evening session to consider the tariff bill.

The Senate, on the 28th ult., refused, by a vote of yeas, 11; nays, 33, to adopt the resolution reported by Senator Hamilton in the Alabama contested election case of Sykes against Spencer, declaring the former entitled to a seat. Spencer, the incumbent, thus remains undisturbed. Senator Boreman having called up the bill to establish the new territory of Pembina, and to establish a form of government therefor, Senator Sargent moved an amendment providing for female suffrage and extending to women the right to hold office. An extended discussion followed, at the close of which the amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas, 19; nays, 37.

On the same day, the House took up and passed the bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of Mercy Ann Hall, widow of Captain Hall, of the Polaris, to pay her $1,836, the amount of his pay up to the 31st of December, 1873, when the officers and crew of the Polaris were paid off, and to authorize the purchase of his papers of prior expenditures at a cost not exceeding $15,000. Maynard, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back the substitute for the Senate amendments to the currency bill. He demanded the previous question, which was seconded by 95 to 78, and the main question was ordered. The first vote was on adopting the substitute reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency. Rejected—yeas, 112; nays, 117. The vote was then taken on the motion to concur in the Senate's substitute and it was rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 151. The House then took up the bill for the gradual reduction of the army, and after discussion the previous question was seconded, and the bill went over.—An evening session in Committee of the Whole was held on the Tariff and Revenue bill.

In the Senate, on Friday, Senator Ferry, (Mich.) from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the resolution of the Senate directing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing producers of tobacco to sell to other than licensed dealers, and the Committee was discharged from its further consideration. The House disagreement to the Senate Financial bill was reported, and a Committee of Conference ordered. The following pension bills were passed in the afternoon: A bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Hannah M. Sumner, widow of Major General E. F. Sumner; a bill explaining the intent and meaning of the fourth section of the act granting bounty lands to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States; a bill to equalize pensions in certain cases; a bill to increase pensions of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled. Adjourned till Monday.

The House, on the same day, took up the army reduction bill, and the debate thereon was continued by Hawley in support of, and Hurlbut against the bill. On a final vote the bill was passed—yeas, 119; nays, 114. The House then took up and finished the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Legislative, etc., appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of Conference. Adjourned till Monday, in view of the fact that Saturday was Decoration day.

☞ The Committee of Ways and Means voted against the restoration of an increase in the Tariff of 10 per cent. on various articles, in the second section of the Tariff act of June 6th, 1873, which articles include manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, steel, metals, watches, jewelry, paper, manufactures of India-rubber, straw, oil-cloths, glassware, leather, ivory, horn, gloves and mittens. It was demonstrated that by restoring the tariff to its former per cent. an annual revenue of $8,000,000 would come therefrom, but nevertheless the proposition was voted down, and no views tending to an increase of the tariff on the above named articles were entertained.

☞ A rumor was current last week, that the proprietors of the Cunard Line of ocean steamers were about to withdraw them from the Liverpool and Boston route, and transfer them to the New York route. Mr. FRANKLYN, of the Cunard Line, authoritatively denies this statement, and publishes a card announcing that the above steamship line will run as usual to Boston, notwithstanding the high rates charged for moving grain and other products at that port.

☞ Congress has passed a bill directing the President to extend invitations to foreign nations, to take part in the Centennial Exposition, and in the bill it is distinctly stated that the United States will not be responsible for any preparations for such Exposition. That being the case, what right has the United States to extend such invitations? If the Exposition belongs exclusively to Philadelphia, why should Congress pass such a bill?

☞ Yankee ingenuity, applied to science, has at last outwitted burglars by the invention of a safe so constructed that if its lock is opened in any way except the right one, that is, with its proper key, sundry glass vials filled with sulphuric acid break and scatter their contents in the burglars faces, causing instant blindness. The invention is known under the name of Chemical Armor for Bank Vaults.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—To the farmer who is about to select agricultural machinery of any kind, it is of the utmost importance that he should buy only first-class goods. We take pleasure in commending to our readers the implements turned out by the Dayton (O.) Machine Company, manufacturers of sulky rakes, grain drills, etc. This Company is one of the largest manufacturers in their line in the United States, and their implements are noted for beauty of finish, excellence of material and general workmanship. They are now manufacturing the celebrated Hoover drill, (greatly improved), the Sulky Rake, and have recently purchased the patterns belonging to KUHNS & HAINS, BALL & NAUMAN, W. H. NAUMAN, and BALL, STALEY & Co. drills, and can furnish all the parts for repairs, which is an important thing for those having these machines to remember. Further particulars will be found in their advertisement elsewhere.

Liver and Blood Diseases.

BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the greatest electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood, which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy or nervous feelings,

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Address of the Constitutional Convention to the People of Ohio.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO:—The undersigned, in obedience to the order of the Constitutional Convention, submit for your consideration a statement of the more material amendments of the organic law of the State proposed in the new Constitution. We have sought to state only the substance of the changes, without giving at large the reasons which commend them.

ARTICLE I.—THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

Except in sections five, eight and ten, this Article is substantially unchanged. These sections are so amended that in suits for less than one hundred dollars the jury need not consist of more than six persons; the writ of *habeas corpus* can be suspended only in such manner as prescribed by law; and suits cannot be brought by publication unless the Court shall be satisfied that the residence and post-office address of the party cannot be found, so that he shall have actual notice.

ARTICLE II.—THE LEGISLATURE.

The amendments proposed in this Article will have a most decided effect upon the future legislation of the State.

1. Biennial Elections in November. As no State officer is elected for a term less than two years, it was determined, to save the great expense and inconvenience of annual elections, that the election of all State, county and legislative officers be held biennially, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, being the day fixed for the election of President, and, by a late law of the United States, for the election of members of Congress after this year.

2. Legislative Purity. It is provided in section four that no person interested in a contract or unadjusted claim against the State shall hold a seat in the General Assembly, lest by considerations of personal profit he be influenced to do a public wrong.

3. Per Diem Abolished. The cost of a legislative session, other than the compensation of members, is large, its magnitude depending on its duration. Absenteeism, resulting from railroad facilities and per diem payment, has often heretofore resulted in protracting the sessions. It is therefore provided (Sec. 33) that members shall be compensated only by a fixed annual salary.

4. Annual Sessions. Biennial sessions of the General Assembly, as provided in the Constitution of 1851, have not been observed. The necessity for annual sessions in a State of such vast wealth, business and population as Ohio, having been demonstrated by experience, a return to that system is provided. (Sec. 28)

5. The Veto. Hasty, inconsiderate, and sometimes partisan legislation is incident to an unrestrained legislative body; and where large sums are to be expended, and the purposes of monopolies and powerful corporations to be promoted, its deliberations are not always free from the influence of the lobby. To more effectually guard against these abuses, the Convention, after much discussion, concluded to follow the example of nearly all the other States, and clothe the Governor with a qualified veto. (Sec. 18.) The difference between three-fifths, required by this section to pass a bill over a veto, and the mere majority which a law must obtain in any case, is only ten in the House of Representatives, and four in the Senate. It was thought that ten days of deliberation by the Governor, free from the excitement and influences which sometimes control popular bodies, might often prevent great mischief.

6. Appropriation Bills. A change of the greatest importance is the proposed limitation on the passage of appropriation bills. Under the existing Constitution, the general appropriation bill, like the general appropriation bill in Congress, has been made the vehicle for the grossest peculations in the public funds. Absenteeism often reduces the attendance to a mere quorum. A bare majority of this quorum can incorporate in the general appropriation bill, by amendment or rider, any scheme for depleting the treasury. On the final passage of the bill, it must be voted on as an entirety; and unless it receive the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house it is lost. Appropriations necessary to carry on the government are thus coupled with, and made to abide the fate of, schemes of mere peculation and plunder. Members are compelled, against their convictions, to vote for the bill including these obnoxious items, or suffer a stoppage of the wheels of government. To prevent this is the purpose of the new provisions in sections twenty-three and twenty-five. Each item of appropriation must stand on its own merits and be voted on separately, by yeas and nays, on the demand of any member. If it fail to receive the constitutional majority, it is to be stricken out. Thus each member is made personally responsible to his constituents for the vote he may cast. He can no longer have the pretense that unless he vote for the bill, including the obnoxious item, it must fail, and the government suspend for want of funds.

Another check and safeguard is the power vested in the Governor to veto any item in the appropriation bill, and approve the residue. It is believed that these provisions will result in an annual saving to the treasury of many thousands of dollars.

ARTICLE III.—THE EXECUTIVE.

The only changes of any importance in this article are in the first, fourteenth and fifteenth sections.

The time of electing the State officers is changed from October to November, biennially, for the reason already explained under the foregoing article. Section fourteen requires the General Assembly to provide by law for the case of vacancy occurring at the same time in the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Under the existing Constitution, an actual abeyance of the Executive is by no means an unlikely event. As the existing power of the Lieutenant Governor to "vote when the Senate is equally divided" has become a subject of contention, it is so modified by section fifteen as to remove any fair ground for jealousy of his control hereafter.

ARTICLE IV.—OUR COURTS.

Chief among the purposes for which the Convention was called was the reorganization of the Judiciary. The accumulation of judicial business had blockaded the courts. From one to two years was required to reach the hearing of a cause in the Common Pleas, and from five to seven years in reaching an end in the Supreme Court. This was a virtual denial of justice, often working the bankruptcy of litigants even when successful. Its causes were obvious. The practice of second trials duplicated the labors of the Common Pleas Judges. The time which ought to have been devoted to that Court was diminished by their withdrawal from one to three months in each year to review their own decisions in the District Court; while the few days or hours allotted to this Court in each county rendered its decisions a judicial farce, and caused it to fall into popular contempt. From a general want of confidence in this Court, a large proportion of the causes have found their way to the Supreme Court, and thus have overwhelmed it also.

To mature a system that will secure stability, learning and efficiency in the courts, command public confidence and respect; relieve existing, and prevent future blockades; and of such flexibility as to be readily adapted to the exigencies of business, was the aim and effort of the Convention. This, it was believed, could be done by creating an independent tribunal intermediate between the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts; lengthening the judicial tenure so as to give it greater stability, and to offer an inducement for legal learning to accept it; requiring semi-annual sittings of Circuit Courts in each county; providing a commission to dispose of the accumulated business of the Supreme Court; and starting the Supreme Court upon a new calendar.

Accordingly, it is proposed that the State be divided into twelve Common Pleas districts; that the forty-six Common Pleas Judges provided for be distributed to these districts and the subdivisions thereof, according to their necessities; that the judicial service of each district be equitably apportioned among the judges therein; that quarterly terms of this court be held in every county; and that each judge be required to annually perform two hundred and forty days' labor, unless the business assigned to him be sooner disposed of.

It is further proposed that the General Assembly shall provide by law for supplying the place of any judge who may be temporarily unable to attend his duties; and in emergency a judge of one district may be transferred for a time to aid in another. The force thus provided, if faithful to its official trust, and the people elect competent men, will be ample to discharge all the business brought into the courts, with promptness and deliberation, so that the delay of causes will be prevented, the attendance of witnesses from term to term, at ruinous costs, avoided, and speedy justice done without denial or delay.

It is also proposed to divide the State into seven circuits, in each of which there shall be a Circuit Court, to consist of three Judges, two of whom shall be a quorum; and that semi-annual terms thereof shall be held in each county. It shall have jurisdiction to review and correct the findings and judgments of the Common Pleas and other inferior courts. With a wide scope of territory from which to select competent Judges, with a power in the General Assembly to diminish or augment the capacity of this Court, according to necessity, and with a length of official term guaranteeing reasonable stability, it is believed that the Circuit Court may become in all respects except in authority, the equal of the Supreme Court, and command such confidence and respect as to satisfy most litigants and prevent them from further prosecuting their controversies—thus relieving themselves from a great additional expense, and the Supreme Court from an excessive accumulation of causes. The Circuit Judges may serve in any part of the State; and as any two of them will form a quorum, it will be seen that ten of these courts might be held at the same time if necessary.

The Supreme Court remains unchanged, except that the official term of the Judges is extended to ten years. At the first election it is provided that no elector shall vote for more than three of the five Judges of this Court. This method of election was applied in New York in the choice of the Court of Appeals, and is conceded to have worked well. Each of the great political parties is certain to elect a portion of the Judges, and will therefore be responsible for their character, integrity and ability. It is supposed that a better class of nominations will thus be secured, the Court divested of any appearance of political bias, and its decisions command a more general and hearty confidence.

The Schedule submits to a separate vote of the people, under the title "Proposition number one—Minority representation," an additional section, by which, if adopted, this method of election by the restricted vote will be made permanently applicable to all elections of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts for a full term; so that each elector can thereafter vote for but three of the five Judges of the Supreme Court, and two of the three Judges of a Circuit Court. If this section be adopted, the majority party in any circuit will generally elect two, and the minority party one, of the Judges for that circuit; while the majority party in the State will generally elect three, and the minority party two, of the Judges of the Supreme Court—so that the bench of each of these courts will thereafter be composed of lawyers selected from both the great parties.

Vacancies on the bench of the Supreme or Circuit Court will be filled by appointment until the next biennial election, when, if this proposed method of electing judges be adopted by the people, such vacancies will be filled for the *unexpired term;* otherwise, for the *full term.*

Until the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, the salary of the Supreme Judges is temporarily fixed at five thousand dollars. In learning and general ability, these judges ought to occupy the first rank. It can hardly be expected, however, that men of this character will sacrifice the remunerative practice of their profession for a position on the Supreme Bench at a salary which scarcely pays their expenses. They must remain at the Capital nearly the entire year, where the cost of living has largely advanced. Their families must be supported and educated. When they shall have ceased to serve the State they ought not to be thrown penniless upon the world, to begin professional life anew and depend upon regaining the business they sacrificed to serve it. While in office they are forbidden to engage in any other employment; they ought, therefore, to be reasonably rewarded, so that something shall remain to them when age and infirmity shall come upon them. But the whole matter is within the power of the General Assembly, which may, at its first session, reduce the salary if it see proper.

The business of the Supreme Court is at least four years in arrear. It would be unwise to overwhelm the new Court by casting this accumulation upon it. A commission is therefore provided to clear the docket. (Sec. 4.) It is also provided (Sec. 6) that a like commission may be constituted in the future, but not oftener than once in ten years, and thus relieve against a recurrence of a blockade without invoking a convention.

Alarming complaints of official extortion in the offices of some of the Probate Judges and Common Pleas Clerks reached the Convention. Believing that the change would be conducive to official integrity, it is provided that the Probate Judges and Common Pleas Clerks shall hereafter be salaried officers, and that all their official fees be paid into the county treasury. It is required that each judge shall annually report to the General Assembly the number of days he shall have been actually employed during the year, so that the judicial force may be augmented or diminished as necessity demands. It is also provided that the intoxication of a judge during term, or while officially engaged, shall work a forfeiture of office.

The foregoing is an outline of the new features in the proposed judicial system.

It will be seen that the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the whole jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, is left broadly and exclusively in the control of the General Assembly. It is believed that by wise legislation, in putting the system into effect, it can be made to fully meet the public demand and expectation.

ARTICLE V.—THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The word "white," as a qualification of electors, has been stricken out of the first section. The existing provision that persons stationed at any military or naval station within the State shall not thereby gain a residence, has been substituted by the general rule stated in section six, applicable to all cases of temporary presence or absence. And in section seven provision is made for the exercise of the right of suffrage by electors in the military service of the United States.

ARTICLE VI.—ELECTION.

This article is so amended as to provide (section 3) that women may be elected to any school offices except that of State Commissioner of Schools.

ARTICLE VII.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The power of appointing the directors of public institutions is taken from the Governor, and the government of all the public institutions is remitted to the General Assembly. In addition to the institutions established by the present Constitution, provisions for the incurable insane, for a reform school for boys, and a house of discipline, are made permanent. Other institutions are recognized in section two, but their continuance is left at the discretion of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE VIII.—PUBLIC DEBT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

This Article has been amended by adding to the seventh (7th) section a provision forbidding the use of any part of the sinking fund except in payment of the State debt. In place of the present Board, consisting of three members, one "Superintendent of Public Works" is to be elected every four years as long as may be necessary. The sixth (6th) section of this Article cuts off the use of public money or credit, not only in any joint stock company, corporation or association, but also in the construction or purchase by a county, township, city or village, of any railroad or canal, even though the same be wholly owned by such municipality. A clause entitled "Proposition number two—Railroad aid," is submitted in the Schedule separate from other parts of the Constitution, which, if adopted, will modify section six (6) by permitting the General Assembly to pass laws authorizing public aid to companies in the construction of railroads within this State, subject to many conditions and restrictions, of which the following are perhaps the most important, to wit: such aid can not be given by counties, but only by townships, cities or incorporated villages, on a vote of not less than two-thirds, and, in specific instances, three-fourths of the electors. Debts created for such purposes shall never, at any one time, exceed five per cent. of the taxable property of the township, city or village, nor bear a greater interest than seven per cent.; and taxes levied on account of such aid or debts shall not exceed one per cent. of such taxable property in any year. The part of the work on which the aid is to be expended must be definitely located before the election, and security given for its completion before the aid is granted.

ARTICLE IX.—THE MILITIA.

The word "white" is stricken out of this Article, so that all able bodied citizens shall be liable to military duty. A limited exemption to those who have conscientious scruples is allowed upon payment of an equivalent into the school fund. All officers above the rank of captain, except the staff of general officers and colonels, are hereafter to be appointed by the Governor; but major and brigadier generals must be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ARTICLE X—COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

Every county and township is declared to be a body corporate, thus fixing their hitherto indeterminate status in this respect. Their organization, powers and liabilities are to be prescribed by the General Assembly. County officers are to be elected in November and for a term not exceeding four years—a change to conform to the biennial election system. County Auditors, Treasurers and Prosecuting Attorneys are to be paid by fixed salaries, and not by fees. Township officers are to be elected at such time as the Legislature may prescribe, and hold office not exceeding three years.

Power is also given to counties and townships to levy local taxes and assessments for roads, ditches and watercourses, as well as police purposes.

ARTICLE XI.—MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The new Constitution preserves all the limitations upon municipalities contained in the existing Constitution, and adds others, as follows:

1. The General Assembly is required to provide for classifying municipal corporations in not exceeding six classes, and to define the powers of each by general laws applicable only to municipalities of the same class; and thus prevent the subterfuges by which special legislation has been had for particular towns and villages under the present Constitution.

2. No property can be assessed more than ten per cent. of its taxable value in any one year, nor more than fifty per cent. of its highest taxable value in any ten years. But this provision is not applicable to any city the debt of which already equals ten per cent. of its tax duplicate, until the next valuation of real estate for taxation.

3. The debt of municipal corporation shall never be increased beyond five per cent. of its tax duplicate, unless the increase and its object be authorized by three-fourths of the electors of such corporation; and the debt shall in no event exceed ten per cent. of such duplicate. In computing the debt there is to be included a sum the interest of which at six per cent. will yield the aggregate amount of all rents paid by such corporation for parks or other leased property. This limitation is qualified so as not to apply to debts necessarily incurred for military purposes in time of war; nor to debts incurred to complete works already authorized and actually begun; nor to a corporation borrowing money in anticipation of assessments levied but not collected; nor to a corporation the debt of which already exceeds ten per cent., until the first valuation of real estate after the adoption of the Constitution.

4. Money raised by taxation, assessment or loan for one purpose, shall not be diverted to another.

5. No tax or assessment shall be levied or debt contracted by a municipal corporation unless in pursuance of law and for public purposes authorized by law, except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution.

6. Municipal corporations shall not condemn private property for any purpose until compensation be first made in money or secured by a deposit of money.

ARTICLE XII.—PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

None of the provisions of the present Constitution respecting private corporations have been touched, except Section 7 of Article 13, which has been modified as follows: As the section stands in the present Constitution, it forbids the taking effect of a law authorizing associations with any banking powers whatsoever, until it has been submitted to and ratified by the people. This was thought to be unnecessarily stringent, and was therefore modified so as to permit the General Assembly to authorize banking associations without a vote of the people, except where it is proposed that such associations may issue paper money, in which case the requirement of the present Constitution is continued.

Numerous important additions have been made respecting private corporations, which are in general terms as follows:

1. The redemption of any paper money issued in this State must be fully secured by the deposit of bonds of the United States and of the State of Ohio.

2. In the election of directors of every private corporation each share holder shall have as many votes as the number of his shares multiplied by the whole number of directors of the corporation, and may cast them all for one candidate or distribute them as he may see fit—so that, if there be thirteen directors, the holders of one-thirteenth of the stock can combine their votes on one candidate and elect him—thus securing to stockholders representation in the board in exact proportion to their stock, and preventing a majority from excluding the minority from all voice in the board or knowledge of its proceedings and purposes.

3. Foreign corporations are to be subject to the same regulations, limitations and liabilities as like domestic corporations, but cannot be authorized to condemn private property.

4. Corporations created prior to May 1, 1852, must reorganize subject to the provisions of the new Constitution, or be debarred all benefit of laws passed or to be passed since that date, except laws regulating judicial procedure.

5. Every officer or agent of a railroad company is prohibited from being interested in any manner in the receipts, contracts or earnings of such company, except as an ordinary shipper, passenger, stockholder, bond creditor or employe; or in any arrangement which shall afford better terms or facilities than are given the general public.

6. One railroad company cannot consolidate with another having a parallel or competing line, nor lease, purchase or control such line; and no railroad company may do business in Ohio if it shares its earnings in any manner with a company owning or controlling a parallel or competing line in this State; the object of this provision being to secure to the public the benefit of competition.

7. No foreign corporation is permitted to do a business of telegraphing, mining, manufacturing or insuring in Ohio, without having an office in the State where legal process may be served; nor after it shall have, on the ground of citizenship, removed a suit against it from a State to a Federal court.

8. The General Assembly is required to pass laws to correct abuses, and prevent, by adequate penalties and forfeitures, unjust discrimination and excessive charges by railroad companies in transporting freight and passengers.

9. Corporations are prohibited increasing their stock or bonded indebtedness except for full value in money, property, or labor.

10. Railroad companies are prohibited charging, except for excursion or commutation tickets, to any station, more in gross than is charged for the same class and amount of transportation in the same direction to a more distant station.

ARTICLE XIII—REVENUE AND TAXATION.

No change has been made in the general principle that all property shall be taxed uniformly, according to its value in money; the mode of ascertaining such value to be determined by rules of appraisement prescribed by the General Assembly. The exempted class, with the addition of public libraries, remains as under the existing Constitution, dependent exclusively on the pleasure of the Legislature.

It was deemed advisable to authorize the General Assembly to adopt other plans of taxation, the mode and time for the inauguration of the same being left to their discretion. The principal features of the proposed new systems are embodied in section five. By virtue of this clause, the General Assembly may impose taxes by license, excise, or otherwise, and may tax franchises and incomes derived from investments, where the principal from which the income is derived cannot be taxed. In anticipation of the future needs of the State, and with the intent, if practicable, to prevent a too great increase of the weight of taxation on the property of our people, it is thought to be good policy to open up other sources of revenue, based on business employment, and professional callings, and from investments of capital outside of the State or in securities which escape their share of the general burden. This system of taxation has, in part, been adopted in many of the older commercial States, and has contributed a large item in their annual revenues.

Banks and bankers are to be taxed on capital employed and on business done, under such equitable rules as may be prescribed by the General Assembly, so that they may share equally with others in the burdens of taxation.

A provision is inserted in this Article (Section 7) for the protection of the wool interest of the State from the ravages of dogs, and for securing, by special taxes or assessments on those animals, a fund out of which to compensate for annual losses from destruction of sheep.

ARTICLE XIV.—LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT AND REPRESENTATION.

The general principle of a decennial and self-adjusting apportionment for the election of Senators and Representatives, after each Federal census, is preserved; but the divisor for the ratio of representation is increased in the Senate to thirty-seven, and in the House of Representatives to one hundred and five, which, subject to variations occasioned by fractional ratios, will, therefore, constitute the number of members of the respective houses. A new apportionment of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts for the current decade, is also submitted in this Article, which we believe to be fair to each political party in the State, and as nearly so to each section as practicable.

About half of the Convention favored the division of all the large counties into single Senatorial and Representative districts, conforming to the single districts of the rest of the State. After much discussion, a substitute for that proposition was finally agreed to, by a vote made up about equally of both political parties, giving the minorities of those localities representation by applying the cumulative method of suffrage in the election of Senators and Representatives in all counties where more than two are to be chosen. This provision is general and permanent in its intention and scope. At present it only affects Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, but from 1876 to 1880 it will apply to Franklin and Montgomery, which will each choose three Representatives; and after the next apportionment it will apply to Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Montgomery, Lucas, Belmont, Butler, Columbiana, Stark, and probably other of the large and rapidly growing counties.

By this method of suffrage, each elector casts as many votes for Senators or Representatives as there are officers of that class to be chosen in his county or district, and may give them all to one candidate or distribute them among several, as he may see fit. For instance, Cuyahoga county elects five representatives; and a voter there may cast five votes for one candidate, or two votes for one and three for another; or may otherwise distribute his votes, or equal parts thereof, among any number of candidates from one to five. Thus, one-fifth of the voters having the name of only one candidate on their ticket can elect him; two-fifths having the name of but two candidates on their ticket can elect them; and three-fifths, uniting on three candidates can elect them. In short, by this method of suffrage, each of the political parties in Cuyahoga county which comprises in its ranks as much as one-fifth of the electors, can secure representation in the House of Representatives in due proportion to its numbers. So also with the election of the four Senators and ten Representatives in Hamilton county; the three Representatives in Franklin and Montgomery; and the Representatives and Senators in the several other counties which from time will come within the operation of this section.

The friends of minority representation in the Convention generally preferred this cumulative method of suffrage in electing Senators and Representatives, and the restricted method in electing judges. The reason for the distinction was, that by the cumulative method each political party, however small, which comprises in its ranks a ratio for one Senator or Representative, can elect one; and it is proper and expedient that it should have that voice in the representative assembly of the State. But it was not thought expedient to put it in the power of a small party or faction, combining on some special interest or theory, to choose one of the judges of the highest courts. Therefore the restricted vote was adopted as to the election of judges, by which over forty per cent. of votes are required to elect one out of three, and thirty-seven per cent. to elect one out of five.

ARTICLE XV.—JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT

The judicial apportionment is temporary in its character, being subject to alteration at the will of the General Assembly; and is designed to make such grouping of counties and distribution of the judicial force as will be fair to the political parties, disturb as little as practicable existing business relations, and insure dispatch in the transaction of the public business.

ARTICLE XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The fourth section provides in effect that women may be appointed to any, except an elective, office. Section six is intended to prevent gratuities to the officers therein specified; and section ten to secure the lives, health and safety of persons engaged in mining, as being peculiarly exposed to dangers which the State should guard against.

ARTICLE XVII.—AMENDMENTS.

This article proposes to abolish that provision of the present Constitution which contemplates the assembling of a Constitutional Convention every twenty years. The expediency of holding such Convention in future is thus left to the discretion of the General Assembly. It is further provided that the Legislature may either propose amendments, or call a Convention, by a vote of three fifths of its members, instead of two thirds, as now required.

THE SCHEDULE.

The Schedule provides that the Constitution, if adopted, shall take effect on the first day of October next. The entire system of courts of general jurisdiction having been remodeled, it was deemed proper to inaugurate the new system by electing all the judges of the several courts at the same time. Hence it is provided that the first election for Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and Common Pleas Courts shall be held on the second Tuesday of October next, that being the day fixed by existing law for the election of members of the next Congress.

The Constitution is framed with a view to biennial elections. As the elections for members of Congress, as fixed by Federal authority, will, after this year, be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in every year of even number, it became necessary, in order to avoid annual general elections, or two general elections in one year, to provide for holding State and county elections on the same day and year. This is done; and will be carried into effect at and after the election in the year 1876. As the election in 1875 is a departure from this general policy, intended merely to fill the offices that will become vacant till the general election in 1876, it is properly designated a "special election." (Sec. 6.)

The jurisdiction of the Probate Court remains unchanged; and as it has no necessary connection with the other courts, the term of the Judges now in office is extended to January 1877. Their successors will be elected in November, 1876.

Upon the adoption of this Constitution, it is made the duty of the Governor to appoint a commission of three persons to revise and codify the general laws of the State, so that there shall be but one law upon one subject. This work, properly executed, will be of great benefit.

The Constitution is required to be submitted to the electors on the 18th day of August next. The manner in which the result of such submission shall be ascertained and declared is specified in sections 12 and 13.

In addition to the other separate propositions to which reference has been made under the titles "Our Courts," and "Public Debt and Public Works," provision is made for separately submitting a third proposition, relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquors. This is separated into two alternate propositions. The first authorizes the grant of license to traffic in spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, under such regulations and limitations as shall be prescribed by law; the second forbids the grant of any license for such purpose. All votes cast "For license" will be counted for the first proposition, and all "Against license" for the second; and the one having the larger vote will be declared adopted.

RUFUS KING,
WM. SAMPLE,
JOHN A. SMITH,
THOMAS EWING,
S. J. ANDREWS,
W. H. WEST,
C. H. SCRIBNER,
Committee.

Hard Times

From the Indianapolis Journal.

It may be well enough to call attention to the fact from all parts of the country, and in every branch of business, the cry comes in the same dreary monotone—unparalleled dullness. Collections are hard to make, despite the great heaps of unused money in the vaults of New York banks, which attest, according to the contractionists, that there is a plenty and to spare of currency. The beneficial effects of the veto have not yet developed.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habits and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

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L. W. HAMILTON & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 Broad st., N. Y., have published a very interesting book entitled "How Fortunes are made in Wall Street," which they will mail free to any address. All interested in stock speculations should call or send for a copy.

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A FAMILY FRIEND.—Too many works on domestic medicine are merely a jumble of heterogenous recipes, gathered from newspapers and other unreliable sources, compiled without experience or knowledge of their value, by some person more intent on making money than benefitting the public he pretends to teach. A notable exception to this dangerous class of psuedo medical books is the Family Physician, by Dr. S. S. FITCH, which is a scientific treatise on the prevention and cure of disease, the prolongation of human life and the best methods of treatment when removed from a regular physician or in those cases where a patient has been unsuccessfully attended by parties ignorant or mistaken in the nature of the complaint, and who has been given up as incurable. To all such we would recommend this little work as being the careful synopsis of a long life devoted to the healing art by a physician whose father and grandfather carried back the healing art for 150 years, and whose experience of course has the advantage of their studies, researches, and manuscript account of cases. Dr. FITCH himself has, during a thirty years' practice, treated 100,000 persons suffering from every kind of malady, and in the course of so long a practice has lost but one patient where he was the first physician called. To all sufferers we need not add a word in further commendation of this valuable work.—*Davenport Democrat.*

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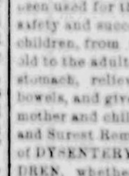

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1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
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50 Prizes of	1,000	are	50,000
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4 Prizes of	$1,000		$12,000
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$100,000 FOR ONLY $2.50.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth, it was resolved to postpone the Drawing of the Grand Gift Concert in aid of a Juvenile Reform School, until June 30, 1874, at which time 9,000 prizes amounting to $100,000 will be distributed among the ticket holders. One prize guaranteed in every package of tickets. Single tickets $2.50; for $10, $7.50. But few tickets left, and as our sales are rapid purchasers should order at once. Any money arriving too late will be returned. Good reliable Agents wanted everywhere. For full particulars, address SIMON ABELES,
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Modoc Indians and the Modoc War.

Splendidly illustrated and sells at sight.

SHOE FACTORY—PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

Two shoe manufactories, now located at Tiffin, contemplate removal to Toledo These are the Tiffin Shoe Factory and the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. H. H. SHIELDS & Co. The first named manufactures shoes for women and misses, and the latter for children. It is proposed, on their removal to Toledo, to consolidate the two establishments, thus economizing power and reducing the expense of transacting business. The two establishments are now turning out over two hundred pairs of shoes per day, and the books show a good business, both as regards sales and the profits on the investment. The object in removing to Toledo is to secure additional facilities for business, the purpose being to at least double the present amount of work. The capital stock at present amounts to about $60,000. This it is proposed to increase to $80,000. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for grounds and buildings in this city, but the Company do not feel justified in changing the base of their operations without the increase of their stock to the amount above named. This increase of stock they expect to be taken by Toledo capitalists and property owners. This is not a chance investment. The Company will show their books to any person desiring to make a profitable investment, or will exhibit the process of manufacturing to any parties interested, showing cost of material, how it "works up," and the price at which it sells, thus enabling any person to determine the character of the investment as to dividends upon the stock. This certainly should satisfy even the most cautious capitalist. If the showing should not prove entirely satisfactory, of course the investment need not be made.

These manufactories were opened in Tiffin in September, 1872. They now manufacture over one hundred different styles of shoes, and have a good market for all they can make. As we have already stated, it is their desire to increase their capital from $60,000 to $80,000, which will enable them to double their products. They expect to employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands at the commencement of operations here, and will increase the number with the growth of their facilities and the demand for their shoes. Every person interested in the growth of the city must see the importance of such a manufacturing establishment to the general interests of Toledo. It would not only contribute to the enhancement of the value of every foot of ground within the city limits, but it would add no small amount to the general increase of all classes of business. Certainly our property owners, capitalists and business men will not need urging to raise the small amount of stock necessary to secure this important addition to the manufacturing interests of the city. It is not asked as a donation, but is urged because of the profitableness of the investment and the advantages which it would secure. We have no doubt our citizens will give the representatives of this manufacturing interest a cordial reception on their visit to the city during the coming week.

☞The Democratic State Central Committee will hold a meeting on the 5th of June, for the purpose of postponing the State Convention until after the vote on the new constitution. It will be remembered that this subject was discussed at the last meeting of the Committee, when the 15th of July was agreed upon as the time for holding the Convention, the Committee deciding that the party would oppose and defeat the Constitution. This decision to change the time for holding the Convention, indicates a change of base on the question of adopting the new Constitution.

☞The proposition to postpone the holding of the Democratic State Convention until a late period in the campaign, evidently comes from the friends of Senator THURMAN. They do not think it prudent to entrust his political fortunes to a State Convention at present, but hope time may produce charitable sentiments and that the Senator may not be publicly condemned for his course on the currency question. In this they err. Every day produces additional evidence of the great wrong inflicted upon the country by the defeat of all measures designed to increase the currency, and six months hence the people will use plainer and stronger language upon that subject than at present.

☞Hon. W. C. HOWELLS, of the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, has received the appointment of Consul at Quebec. He has long been connected with the editorial profession of this State. He has also been a member of the State Senate, and for several terms was official reporter of the House.

☞A Columbus dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* on Thursday, says:

Rufus King of Hamilton, Judge Andrews of Cuyahoga, General Ewing of Fairfield, Judge Sample of Coshocton, Judge Scribner of Lucas, Judge Smith of Highland, and Judge West of Logan, the committee from the late Constitutional Convention to prepare an address indicating the changes made in the present State Constitution by the proposed new one, to be submitted to a vote of the people, are in session here to-day. The address, when agreed upon, will accompany the newspaper advertisements, and also be embodied in the printed pamphlet provided for.

Appointments by Gov. Allen.

The following appointments have been made by the Governor of Ohio: Thomas A. Sigler, of Dayton, Dr. E. B. Harrison, of Napoleon, Ex-Lieutenant Governor A. G. McBurney, of Lebanon, to be Trustees of the Western Ohio Hospital for the Insane, at Dayton; Dr. Andrew B. Jones, of Portsmouth, Dr. William Waddle, of Chillicothe, and Isaac Hanly, of Athens, to be Trustees of the Southern Ohio Hospital for the Insane, at Athens.

The Governor of Ohio pardoned from the Penitentiary Jay F. Gallentine, of Cleveland, who was convicted at the November term, 1870, of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cuyahoga County for manslaughter, for killing Dr. Jones for the seduction of his (Gallentine's) wife. It will be remembered that Gallentine shot Jones as the latter was leaving his wife's bedchamber. Gallentine has already served about four years.

THE FLORAL TRIBUTE

OUR NATIONAL MEMORIAL DAY.

Its General Observance.

Decoration Ceremonies in Toledo.

IMPOSING CIVIC AND MILITARY DISPLAY.

A General Turnout.

Eloquent Address by Rev. Frank M. Hall—Services in East Toledo—The Nation's Heroes—Scenes and Incidents.

Respect for the memories of those who gave up their lives for the preservation of the Union must ever hold a permanent place in the minds of all true Americans, and that a desire should arise to give testimony to the fact that the memory of them and their deeds is still green, seems most natural. And what more fitting testimonial could be paid our dead heroes than the floral tributes, which are annually offered up?

Decoration Day, since its inauguration, has ever been observed in Toledo, the interest therein seeming each year rather to increase than diminish, and the present demonstration promises to surpass any preceding one.

The day, though warm, is pleasant, and the various organizations, both civic and military, are out in force. Nearly all of the business houses closed at noon, allowing their employes to participate in the exercises. The various railroads entering here brought in heavy trains from the neighboring towns this forenoon, and the streets present an appearance of life and activity, such as is seldom seen except upon holidays.

Flags and streamers are flying from the mastheads of vessels in the harbor, and store fronts are decorated with the national emblem. By one o'clock the organizations participating in the exercises began assembling at their headquarters, and by two o'clock all were in the various positions assigned them, ready for the start.

SUBJOINED IS THE ORDER OF COLUMN.

1. Toledo Police—Capt J. C. Purdy.

FIRST DIVISION—W. E. PARMALEE, COMMANDER.

Union Silver Band.

2. Maumee Valley Pioneer Association.
3. Grand Army of the Republic and soldiers.
4. Walbridge Zouaves—Lieut. Wm. Cuddy.
5. Swiss Gruelti Society.
6. St. Patrick's Temperance Society.

SECOND DIVISION—PAST COMMANDER J. A. CHASE, COMMANDER.

Great Western Band.

7. Toledo Encampment No. 118, I. O. O. F.
8. Wapaukonica Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F.
9. Toledo Lodge No. 402, I. O. O. F.
10. Robert Blum Lodge No. 413, I. O. O. F.
11. Maumee Valley Lodge No. 415, I. O. O. F.

THIRD DIVISION—PAST COMMANDER B. F. MILLER, COMMANDER.

Myers Cadet Band.

12. Myers Cadet Drum Corps.
13. Myers Cadets, Lieut. Miner.
14. Typographical Union No. 63.
15. Immaculate Conception Temperance Society.
16. Colored Cadets.
17. Toledo Fire Department, C. Wœhler, Chief.

DIVISION OF CARRIAGES.

Carriage with Orators and Clergy.
Carriages with Disabled Soldiers.
Citizens in carriages.

The following is the line of march determined on: Down Superior street to Cherry, out Cherry to Huron, down Huron to Lagrange, out Lagrange to Bancroft, and thence to Forest Cemetery.

Arriving at the cemetery the following will be the

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

1. Music—Myers Cadet Band.
2. Prayer—Rev. J. H. Wilson.
3. Song—"Grave Song"—Swiss Gruelti Society.
4. Address—Rev. F. M. Hall.
5. Music—"Sumner's Funeral March"—Union Silver Band.
6. Address—Hon. J. M. Ashley.
7. Song—"Lament for Deceased Comrades."—Swiss Gruelti Society.
8. Strewing flowers.
9. Assemble.
10. Benediction—Rev. J. H. Mathews.

The column will then re-form and return to the city.

Delegates in carriages visited St. Patrick's Cemetery, at the Air Line Junction, the German and Irish Catholic Cemeteries, on Lagrange street, and the Tremainsville Cemetery, in the morning, and marked and decorated the graves.

Annexed will be found the address of Rev. FRANK M. HALL, which will be delivered at the Cemetery this afternoon. It is replete with interest and will be read by all.

REV. FRANK M. HALL'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Now that we have turned aside from our ordinary vocations, and gathered in this great concourse, men and women, sons and daughters, of Toledo, let us try to gain for ourselves from this occasion, something nobler than a holiday.

It is as if this beautiful city of the dead, as it looks out upon yonder hopeful city of the living, walled in here with new-leaved, waving woods, and roofed with this blue dome, were the church of a holy sepulchre, these mounds of soldier earth its sacred altars, and we its ministering priests, to stand to-day between the millions of grateful living, and the thousands of American patriot dead.

For, fellow countrymen, as these, our long-buried soldiers, are not here in their own proper persons to-day, so neither are we in ours. We stand here rather as proxies for the whole American people, to offer our little tribute of flowers and speech and song in sacred memory of these, our departed braves, who lie here beneath the sod representatives to us of the whole vast army of soldier dead.

What during those four years of war we could not or did not do because too young, or too old, or too infirm, or too fast locked to other duties, or—alas! that it must be said—too deficient in true manhood, they undertook to do for us and in doing died and, dying, became to us life and re-union and emancipation, and national perpetuity. It took many a thousand hecatombs of such to make the sacrifice for our at-one-ment complete; but to each separate victim it was altogether as if he had said to himself, "It is doubtless expedient that one man should die for the nation that the whole nation perish not, and *I will be the man.*" If we can realize that, my friends, we shall get hold of the thought which lends its true significance to this hour.

We are here to day to give in our fealty to the fundamental law of all being—the highest, deepest, most far-reaching of our nature—the eternal law of self-sacrifice. We are here gratefully to recognize in the soldiers who have laid themselves down here for their last long bivouac, men who became wholly obedient to this law, in perhaps the noblest way possible to man.

Older than all books and all syllabled creeds, older even than human speech, and identical with being itself in all the universe, is the everlasting verity that only out of death can come life, out of evil good, out of suffering blessedness, out of self denial mastery of self, out of surrender to others victory over all things—that there is no such thing as *having* except at the price of *giving*. "The very least things are bound by its cords, and the greatest are not exempt from its power." As developed in humanity, it rises to the high level of voluntary sacrifice, and takes the impress marked for it in that strange, mysterious, Sphynx-like riddle, "whosoever will save his life must *will* to lose it." Voluntary obedience to this law—that is the essence of human goodness, and its other name is greatness. Who is willing to give himself wholly—*all that is in him*—to his brother men, he is good. And he who, thus willing, has much to give, is great.

Is this a hard saying? It is the truth, and nothing else will stand. While the ignoble, cowardly forgetfulness is counting the cost and as lazily husbanding his all-precious self, he is losing all the self that is worth his having, and in saving himself is laying up a hulk to rot in dry dock. He who loses self in the race, the highest type of man—that is the key-note of all noble lives; ever true to that note, the consentient voice of history sends its verdict down the "corridors of time." And it is because in war this test of true manhood—though just as sure in piping times of peace—is sharply drawn and made palpable to the universal sense that we and all the world are ready to canonize the dead soldier hero. And well we may, and count the canonizing word a tribute all to small to match the meaning of his greatness. For what did he give to his country and to us? The sum of all that than which no smallest fraction more he *could* give—his whole self. What can fame be to him who can hear no more the shout of applause or the rasping voice of envy? What a country smiling in a prosperity that he has secured to him whose eyes are closed forever to its advancing glories? No, we must not imagine that the debt can be discharged. He gave his life a *sacrifice* for us.

In the National Cemetery at Nashville, not long ago, a stranger was observed one day planting a flower over a soldier's grave. Some one approached him and asked, "was your son buried here?" "No," was the answer "Your son-in-law?" "No." "Your brother?" "No." "Some relative, I suppose?" "No." Then waiting a moment as if hesitating how to say what he had to tell, the stranger laid down the flower that he held in his hand and said, "Well, I'll tell you how it was, stranger. When the war broke out I was working on a farm in Illinois. I wanted to enlist, but I had a wife and seven children, and after I'd bothered over the thing a good deal, I made up my mind finally that it wouldn't do. Bye and bye, though, came the first draft, you know, and then I just thought to myself it was a shame to have it so, and I wouldn't wait to be drafted anyhow. So it didn't take me long to make up my mind that I must leave my sickly wife and little children, and go and help fight the enemy. When I had got all ready to go, a young man that I had known came to me and said: "You have a big family that your wife cannot take care of. I will go in your place." And so he took my place, and in the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded and taken to the Nashville hospital, and after a long sickness he died and was buried here, and ever since I have wanted to come and see his grave. So I saved up all the money I could, and yesterday I came on and have found the place where my friend's body lies."

With tears of gratitude coursing down his cheeks, he took up the little flower and pressed it down into the ground at the side of the humble headstone. Under the soldier's name were only these words: "He died for me." Fit epitaph for every one of these sacred graves, for it precisely tells the import of their death whose dust reposes here. Fit motto for this day, for it interprets fully the thought that is deepest in our hearts, "He died for me."

That was a great and notable day—the sublimest in our annals—Monday, April 15th, 1861. And how like some long nightmare dream seems the wild wrack of intervening years when we look round and see here boys, that will in a little time be men who were not yet born that day. Even you who were boys then remember well how the uncertainties of the long silent Sunday that seemed an age, were made awful certainty in the early morning of that never to be forgotten Monday when the news came flashing to every remotest hamlet that the majesty of this great nation had succumbed to the fire of rebel guns, that the President had called for seventy-five thousand volunteers and that we were already standing ankle deep in the angry waters of the red sea of war. Do you remember how the air suddenly grew all athrob with the pulsations of a sublime passion that lifted us out of a money-getting and crime-condoning peace, into what Milton calls "a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks?" Little did we know then what we had put our hand to and what was the ultimate meaning of it all. We meant then the perpetual union of these States. We learned in a little time to add to that emancipation an equal freedom to the least and lowest; and what we meant and said, we did. But standing by these graves to-day, do we not realize that there was some majestic meaning in the contest nobler even than those great ends—even this, an outcome of American manhood lifted to a higher plane of principle and action, by voluntary obedience to the law of sacrifice—sacrifice worthy of men and women, in a land of freemen, on the part of all; but in the occupants of these graves, and such as these, sacrifice unto death. If this be, as I believe, the highest meaning and most enduring monument of the war, that is to say, a higher type of national character, let us not now or ever forget that the honor for it belongs not so much to us, the living, as to them, the dead. Little merit to us except as we make their merit, *ours.* And how shall we accomplish that except by seeing to it that they live forever in our hearts—*live in our hearts.* Mark the word! It means that we make their spirit of self-surrender so completely our own spirit, that what was nobleness in them, becomes nobleness in us. Then, though dead to themselves, they will live on in our lives. Their great souls transfused into our own will think the great thoughts and do the great deeds which they themselves would have done had they survived. These flowers which we place upon their graves are more precious offerings than gold or jewels, not simply *as* precious, but more precious, for the very reason that they have no intrinsic value, and because they will so soon wither. "Their withered leaves are more sacred than all costly gems, gifts which will be as disembodied spirits—all spirit and pure." But a gift richer by far than these we can offer at the shrine of our departed braves—by taking up into ourselves the spirit of their bright example even as this surrounding air absorbs into itself the disembodied spirits of these flowers and weaves their subtle essence into unnumbered other and more beauteous forms.

SERVICES IN EAST TOLEDO.

Notwithstanding the fact that the morning was very warm and the streets extremely dusty, quite a large concourse of people were assembled at the place and hour appointed for the meeting of those who desired to take part in decorating the graves of the nation's dead at the cemetery in East Toledo. The collection of flowers contributed for the occasion was surprisingly large, and comprised those most beautiful and appropriate for the loving purpose for which they were designed. Some were formed into wreaths, some into crosses, and some into designs similar to those usually made with immortelles and everlastings. Others were left loose in order to be strewn in that manner over the graves.

THE PROCESSION

was formed at the corner of Front and Oak streets at about half past eight, in the following order, viz:

Marshal, Captain JOHN MESSER.
Great Western Band.
Speakers' carriages.
Soldiers of the war 1812.
Citizens in carriages, &c., &c.

The Sons of Temperance were not present as an organization. Those there were principally in carriages, for citizens. The forming and departure for the cemetery of the procession occupied but a few minutes. By 9 o'clock all was in order and moved slowly off to music by the G. W. Band. During the drive to the cemetery a number of carriages joined the procession from the neighborhood, having been too late to do so at an earlier moment, so that by the time the whole arrived at the cemetery the procession was as large as could well be accommodated with room in and about the grounds.

The exercises at the Cemetery were as follows: Prayer by Rev. S. G. DAWSON. The following

"DECORATION HYMN"

was sung by the Glee Club:

"They rest from the conflict, their labor is ended,
Their battles are fought and their victories gained;
Their spirits to God have ascended,
Their memory is left us with honor unstained.
Beneath the green sod their bodies are sleeping,
Above them in beauty the dewy grass waves,
While comrades this day are sacredly keeping,
And strewing with flowers their beautiful graves.
We know that our flowers will wither and perish;
Our flags, too, will droop in the still summer air;
But deep in our hearts their memory we'll cherish
With love that the passing years ne'er will repair.
Yes, honor and glory for them are eternal,
The nation they ransomed their memory will keep;
Time's flowers immortal will bloom ever vernal
O'er the graves where our heroes in glory now sleep."

Rev. REYNARDS then was introduced and delivered a very touching and beautiful

ORATION.

There were few dry eyes present during the whole of the address, and the speaker seemed to feel that his subject was one with which his hearers and himself were in the most perfect harmony, and took a deep and sacred interest.

His allusion to the loving remembrance of the dead by all nations was most beautiful and touching. He thanked God that from the Eastern shore to the golden gate of the West there was now one united feeling of gratitude to the common soldier who had given his life to save our nationality. Not to the genius of SHERMAN in his mighty "march to the sea" did we entirely owe our success in arms, but to the brave, loyal hearted musketeers who executed the labors of that gigantic task.

Not to SHERIDAN alone, who went as on the wings of the wind from Winchester down the Shenandoah, but to the noble men who rallied at his call, snatching victory from defeat, did we owe the great and grand results of that terrible battle. The speaker closed with a glowing tribute of praise to those who would not forget all these deeds of valor, and spoke in the most scathing terms of him who would deny the soldier his nobly earned laurels and wreaths of undying fame.

The Great Western band then rendered a beautiful dirge from Mozart. Rev. J. G. FRAZER followed with a brief but excellent address, which was received with marked attention and interest.

The Glee Club and assemblage then sang the national hymn, "My country 'tis of thee." Rev. S. G. DAWSON closed the exercises by pronouncing the benediction.

The beautiful rite of strewing the graves with flowers was then performed, while tear-wet eyes and trembling hands showed how deep and how pure was the affection felt for our nation's dead, and the sympathy given it for its great and dreadful bereavement. The Great Western Band performed very sad and beautiful dirges, while the foregoing closing scene was transpiring. When it had been completed, the procession was again formed and proceeded to the point of starting, where it disbanded.

DROWNED.

An Insane Woman Jumps off a Dock Into the River, and is Drowned—Recovery of the Body.

Saturday A. M. another life was ended in a manner which is peculiarly sorrowful. For several years past the wife of S. KOHN, who lives at No. 220 Washington street, has been insane. Some time ago she was sent to the Insane Asylum, but she was returned, the faculty there expressing the opinion that she was incurable.

Since her return home she has been treated as only a wife and mother who was suffering from such a terrible malady could be treated. She often showed a great desire for straying away from home, and although every effort was made to keep her there, she managed sometimes to evade their vigilance, and would start off and be gone for days.

Last night she succeeded in leaving the house and wandered about the city all night, all efforts made to find her proving futile. This morning about five o'clock, the men employed at the T. T. & E. depot, heard a splash in the water just off the Pennsylvania railroad docks. Hastening to the spot they saw her clothes above the water, and with all possible haste they procured a boat and rowed to her. But when the body was found life was gone. They brought the body ashore and notified the police and the coroner, after which it was taken to Mr. KOHN's residence.

Owing to the circumstances of the death there will probably be no inquest held.

The Christian Convention.

Thursday's sessions of the Ohio Christian Missionary and Sunday School Association at the Eleventh Street Christian Church, were largely attended, and the interest manifested on the preceding day was retained throughout.

A business meeting of the Missionary Society was held from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The report of the Committee on the Columbus Mission was read and adopted; also the report of the Committee on the Toledo Mission, which was accepted, and it was, on motion, resolved to take immediate action toward raising funds to wipe out the debt of the church here.

In the course of an hour, the whole amount ($681.14) was raised, and this Mission is now placed on a sure, sound footing, and the members and friends here can but feel most gratefully towards their brethren and friends from other portions of the State for their kind and generous course.

After this amount was raised, the Convention took a recess, and the Sunday School Association was immediately called to order by its chairman.

In the evening a joint meeting of the two societies opened at 7:30 o'clock, with an interesting address by Rev. Pendleton, of Virginia.

To-day the Convention will be mainly occupied in a decision of the Bible; its relation to man and the best mode of studying it. To-night the Convention will close with a sermon by the Rev. Isaac Errett.

Steubenville has been decided upon as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

Thus far the meetings have been most pleasant and harmonious, and show that much good is likely to result from them.

YACHTING.—On the 18th and 19th of June the International Yacht Club have a regatta on Lake St. Clair, which will be attended by all of the yachts in this region of the lakes. On the 23d of June following there will be a grand regatta at Put-in-Bay, when the champion flag will be sailed for. This flag is now held by Commodore Barker of the Club, and will lead to a contest of great interest. All who know the Commodore and have witnessed his enterprise and nerve, will understand that the flag will not be surrendered without a severe struggle. All of the yachts from the lower lakes, both Canadian and American, will participate in the race, as it will lead to a gathering of some of the most intelligent and distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the lake region. It will be emphatically the event of the season.

PASSED.—The following dispatch was received Saturday from Capt. W. E. MCMAKEN, of the Myers Cadets, who has received an appointment to West Point:

WEST POINT, May 29.

R. H. Miner:

Passed. Regards to Captain White, Mr. Myers, and the boys. WILL V. MCMAKEN.

BILLY has the best wishes of all his numerous friends here, and it is hoped that he may have a happy and successful career.

THE NARROW GAUGE.—The Maumee *Advertiser* says: "The Narrow Gauge Railroad is progressing. The cars for laying the iron are on hand and will be put to use next week. The locomotive will be here in a few days, when track-laying will be pushed forward rapidly. The Summit and Broadway Street Railroad Company, of Toledo, are extending their track to Colburn street, to meet our Narrow Gauge.

IN MEMORIAM.—The Pennsylvania Co.'s passenger engines will be draped in mourning one week, as a token of respect for the memory of J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Esq., late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the head of the system of Railroads operated by this Company, who died at his residence in the city of Philadelphia, on the 27th inst.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—PETER MILLER, a section man on the L. S. & M. S. Railway between Alexis and Vienna, was struck and instantly killed Friday morning by the passenger train which passes the former station at 7:20 A. M. He was at work, and was standing with his left side to the train, and although his companions called to him to get off of the track he did not pay any attention to them, but kept on working. He was struck in the left side and thrown through the fence. He leaves a wife and family who reside about a half a mile south of Alexis.

The grand jury of Columbiana county indicted seventy persons for violating the liquor laws of the State. A druggist from Salineville, who had been selling on a physician's prescription three years old, was fined $150 and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail.

CAPTURING A STEAMBOAT.

Toledo Volunteers Invade the Sacred Soil of Michigan.

The "Chief Justice Waite" Brought Into Toledo in Triumph.

Our specials of Wednesday afternoon gave the main features of the trip of a Toledo party who went to Trenton as an escort for the new island steamer. It would perhaps interest many of our readers to have a brief account also of how the party came back.

The telegraphic reports left the Toledo party (whose names were given Wednesday) at Trenton, where they arrived without mishap or special incident. Having left the train, a procession was speedily formed (or shall we say a column,) and, preceded by the band, the battalion moved upon the town. The sight was a grand one to the Trenton people, who filled all the available windows and blockaded all the available doorways to get sight of the besiegers. One aged veteran sitting on the shady side of his dwelling, as the intrepid little army deployed skillfully about the only two groceries in the town, was heard to mutter something about the "Toledo war of '36," and to express in the same breath, a vague wonder whether the incursion was for the purpose of annexing Trenton.

A BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE.

Such anxiety as the old man felt is certainly not without cause, for Trenton is already a beautiful little village, and since it is only an hour and thirty minutes from Toledo, it may very easily come to be a suburb of its growing neighbor. The ground is smooth and rolling, and the Detroit river flows by in a pure, fresh-looking stream that empties its water into the lake five miles below. The coming of the Canada Southern road has given the thrifty little town a new impetus and the vacant lots are filling rapidly with residences, while many of the buildings would do credit to a city of larger growth.

THE GROCERIES SURRENDER.

Rising at half past five was such a novel experience to many of the party, and the host of preliminary details so pressing, that some of them found an opportunity of choosing between missing a breakfast and missing the train, and decided to elect the former. Accordingly, the more ravenous of the party soon monopolized the attentions of the clerks at both stores in dealing out triangles and equilateral parallelograms of cheese, with crackers to match. Others who were not suffering any immediate pangs of hunger, began to provide for the wants of the homeward trip. One of these purchased a half gallon of ginger-snaps, a second secured a dozen lemons, only to find, when the boat was well underway, that there were no conveniences for making lemonade on board; another bought two pounds of sugar, and subsequently traded it at the same store for eighteen dried herrings which he left on the counter; and a fourth spent all his loose change in cigars and dried apples, fully determined to have the shadow of a dinner if he could not have its substance.

THE START.

Very fortunately, the delay, which all feared a little, proved to be only a short one, and Trenton was spared any prolonged billeting of the Toledo army. There was found to be needed a slight change in the "cut off" of the engine, to make it work just right, but a man from Detroit arrived simultaneously with the Toledoans, and in about an hour everything was declared to be in readiness. The band marched down from the hotel, playing a lively air, the company fell into line, the inhabitants again kindly suspended their accustomed labors to give the boat a hearty send off, and at precisely half past ten, with band playing, banners flying and people cheering, the lines were cast off, and the *Waite* moved quietly and smoothly out from the wharf on her first voyage to Toledo. To his credit be it said, even the tyrannical pedagogue who keeps the Trenton Academy (being utterly unable to keep the children indoors) adjourned the school, that the pupils might join in the general rejoicing.

THE VESSEL'S BEHAVIOR.

As the prow turned slowly into the stream and the party felt that they were fairly afloat, much interest began to be manifested in the behavior of the vessel. As already mentioned, although the engine and boiler are those belonging to the old *Reindeer* they have undergone such changes as greatly to increase the capacity for steam, as well as to give a greater power. As her engine is now arranged, the vessel will be able to start at once from her dock with a full head of dry steam, while the same amount of pressure will give much more satisfactory results than before. The cylinder has been enlarged about one quarter inch, thus increasing the power of the engine from one-fourteenth to one-sixteenth. In addition to this a new bottom has been put under the boiler, making that very essential article as good as new. The working of the machinery was so satisfactory as to attract general comment. Notwithstanding some jarring was to be anticipated when everything was yet to be worked gradually into perfect adjustment, the *Waite* moved easily and gracefully along, as quiet and self-possessed as a ball-room belle of three season's experience. Hardly a motion was perceptible as the clear water leaped up to the keen prow, and the mighty wheels went round. If the movement is so steady when the vessel is only partly loaded, it can hardly fail to be so when the vessel is loaded, even though the speed be increased much beyond that of yesterday. In steering, the boat answered her helm with great readiness, and the pilot declared that he never manned a more obedient craft. Starting with from twelve to fourteen pounds of steam, the pressure was gradually raised to sixteen and eighteen pounds, though for a great part of the time the gauge indicated only sixteen pounds. As the furnaces were only burning wood, a greater pressure could not well have been attained, even if it had been desirable; but if the *Waite* could make nine miles an hour (including stoppages) under these circumstances, it is safe to assume that she can very considerably exceed the speed of the *Reindeer* when her machinery is in good working order, and the furnaces are charged with coal.

OTHER CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Of course it is difficult either to give or gain a correct idea of what the *Waite* will be when fully furnished and equipped, but the most casual observer will detect great changes for the better. One of the most important is the greater cabin room in front of the wheel houses, as well as the wider passage ways of the upper deck. The stairs leading to the upper cabins run in a line with the keel instead of at right angles with it, and they open directly into the cabin aft of the wheel houses, thus doing away with the contracted passage that led to the stairs on the steamer *Reindeer*. The dining room is situated directly in front of the engines, leaving a clear passage way from the rear cabin to the bow. The pantry which is situated in front of the wheel-house on the larboard is supplemented by a convenient barber shop and wash house on the starboard. Flanking the stair-way at its foot, friend KELLEY has a most commodious and well-arranged office, where he will be seen by all his old friends, and let us hope many new ones, the present season. The ladies' cabins, also on the main deck, are admirably arranged both for privacy and comfort, and will make the *Waite* the pleasantest boat on the lakes for excursionists.

HOW THEY AMUSED THEMSELVES.

It is very entertaining to watch the average man when he is placed for a few hours where he has nothing to do, and with no means of doing it. After the first novelty of the situation had worn away, half a dozen of the passengers looked up their jack-knives and did what they could to increase a pile of carpenter's shavings on the lower deck, three or four drew out old letters for re-perusal, and one man was seen reduced to semi-desperation by an attempt to read the advertisements in a morning daily. On the leeward side of the vessel, two or three small groups naturally fell into an expression of their individual opinions as to the time the boat would pass through the Cherry street draw. Such expressions taken collectively form what is called a "pool," though why such term should be used is not sufficiently clear. But, as the reader may be interested in learning how accurate such calculations were, we give the hour of arrival named by as many different gentlemen as there are figures:

POOL NO. 1.

2:30; 3:00; 3:15; 3:30, and 3:30.

POOL NO. II.

2:25; 2:45; 3:00; and 3:22.

The boat it may be remarked in passing, came through the Cherry street draw at precisely 3:20 P. M., a most creditable run, all things considered.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

was created on board about eleven o'clock by the rumor that LOUIS WACHENHEIMER had something concealed in an inside vest pocket, which was of a deadly nature. He was promptly seized, and the weapon was found to be a brass beer faucet, two feet six inches in length and proportionately heavy. Notwithstanding the unhappy man's protest that the faucet was filled with compressed air, and designed to serve as a life preserver in case of shipwreck, it was taken from him, and driven firmly into an empty keg on the lower deck, to prevent its possessor from draining any body. (If any skeptical reader entertains the slightest doubt about the emptiness of the keg, he can satisfy himself thoroughly by giving it a personal examination at STEPHAN'S brewery.)

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

Next to the intelligent compositor, the sagacious telegraph operator is an excellent person upon whose shoulders one's sins may be laid. The accompanying little bundle is made up for the shoulders of the latter personage, upon whom it is to be hoped it may sit gracefully. The "specials" in yesterday's paper should have stated that a beautiful set of colors "*will be* presented by Mrs. HICKS," not that the vessel was actually flying them as was indicated by the dispatch. Likewise the name "WM. KIRCHNER" should have read WM. KIRCHMAIER, and "F. HOLTZMER" F. HOLTZWORTH. But what would become of mankind if the intelligent compositor and sagacious operator never made any mistakes?

THE ARRIVAL.

The latter portion of the trip was enlivened by the oratorical efforts of various gentlemen, directed and inspired by the spirit of SAM STETTINER, and the excellent music of the Union Silver Band, whose liberality and unstinted services deserve all praise. So much interested were the party in the speeches that they came near overlooking Mr. CHRIS GERBER who was waiting for the boat at Ironville, but who was finally brought on board, very hot but equally happy, to participate in the triumphal entry. The first gun from Captain KLEMM's battery had saluted the new boat as she rounded into the bay, and now the whistles of all the steam craft joined in the welcome, and thousands of people along the docks cheered the steamer as she rounded to gracefully at the foot of Monroe street; and the first voyage was ended.

THE APPROACHING SEASON.

The *Chief Justice Waite* has been built by Captain A. A. TURNER, of Trenton, under the direct supervision of Captain ORR of the *Reindeer*. As Captain TURNER was also the builder of the latter vessel, he has had an excellent opportunity in constructing the *Waite*, to improve upon the suggestions derived from the working of the first steamer, as well as to avoid any errors in her model or construction. The *Waite*, however, is in length and general model what it was at first intended the *Reindeer* should be, and it is safe to predict that the pride and satisfaction felt by our people in the new boat will be amply justified by her future performances. Indeed we shall be much disappointed if the introduction of a boat which can carry safely and with comfort eight hundred people, does not largely increase the travel between Toledo and the Islands during the present season. That such may be the result of the energy and enterprise which has given Toledo the finest excursion boat on the lake, we are sure all will join us in hoping.

THE CROPS.

Ohio.

Stark county wheat is looking finely.

Wheat and grass in Hocking county are in fine condition.

The wheat crop of Morgan county never looked more promising.

Farmers report the growing wheat as looking remarkably good in Scioto county.

Reports from the fruit crop in all parts of the State are universally favorable, and indicate an abundant yield.

In Ottawa county the wheat fields present an odd appearance, the crop looking well in one field, while in an adjoining field it is very thin and looks bad.

Other States.

West Virginia anticipates a large fruit crop.

Corn is selling at $4 per barrel in nearly all parts of Kentucky.

In Michigan the prospect for wheat is very good. A great breadth has been sown.

Wheat in Wisconsin looks exceedingly fine.

News from the agricultural districts of Southern Kansas is encouraging. Blue grass twenty-two inches high is reported.

In Missouri wheat is heading finely, oats is in good condition, and the late rains are benefitting the newly planted corn. Fruit trees are overloaded.

A farm within five miles of Grinnell, Iowa, has a field of sixty-two acres all planted to onions. Several other farms in the vicinity have twenty-acre patches of the same vegetable. Grinnell and its immediate vicinity will soon become, if it is not now, the Wethersfield of Iowa.

In East Tennessee wheat is now heading, and some even in bloom. A better yield was never promised at this season. Corn planting has been retarded greatly by the wet weather. Corn looks unpromising now. For the same reasons the oat crop looks badly. Clover and other grasses promise an abundant yield in most localities. The fruit crop is also abundant. Peaches and pears were somewhat damaged by the late frosts, but apples bid fair to be abundant and of good quality.

OHIO NEWS.

Henry Wahl, indicted for forgery, escaped from the Dayton jail on Thursday night.

Congressman Woodworth, from the Youngstown district, has nominated Sumner Pettit, son of Captain S. Pettit, of New Lisbon, for the cadetship at West Point, for the 17th district, whither the young man has gone for examination.

The Ravenna *Press* gives an account of a shocking accident at Stow's hub factory, in that place, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, to Carrie and James Spoo, the former eight years, the latter six years of age. They went to the factory for shavings, and after gathering a supply stopped to play between the hub factory and Stillman's sash and blind factory, a few feet away, when their clothing caught in a shaft, and they were drawn into the machinery. The clothing of the little girl getting entangled in it, was wound tightly around it, and she was carried round and round at a furious speed, her body and limbs threshing the ground and a post near by at every revolution. Mr. Stillman noticed the lagging of the machinery, and going to the window discovered the situation and ordered the machinery stopped. Upon going to the spot the little girl was found to be entirely lifeless, her body being bruised and lacerated in a most shocking manner. Beneath the shaft a hole or pit had been dug out to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches by her body in its rapid revolution. The little boy lay some four feet from his sister in an unconscious state, his head and body being severely bruised, but he will recover.

INDIANA NEWS.

The Colorado bug is destroying the potato, tomato and other vines in Clark county.

The miners at Carbon have had another row. This time one or two men were wounded and one killed.

The Shields estate, at Seymour, has been partitioned among the heirs and the administrators dismissed. The heirs receive $35,000 to $40,000 each.

The Shelbyville Catholics have commenced work upon their new church, which is designed to eclipse any structure in the place in point of cost and beauty.

SINGING PRAISES.

One Old Reverend Who Doesn't Want it Done in Operatic Style.

In the report of the proceedings of the Southern Methodist Conference, in session at Louisville, occurs the following in relation to church music:

Resolved, That our Bishops be and they are hereby requested, in their pastoral address, to call attention to and express their disapprobation of operatic performances in our churches, which drowns the sense of our hymns and utterly destroys congregational singing.

Dr. Green said: I am a kind of a singing man myself—have sung whole camp meetings through—but we have to manage this thing the best way we can. We won't accomplish much by legislating or by the pastoral address. I have found that a church is made up of different characters; first, you find one man that is happy when he gets something to do with the money matters; he sees that the preacher gets his pay, and don't believe that anybody's got religion that don't pay. Next, you have a man that goes for prayer-meeting. He prays a good prayer himself, and he gets happy, and the meetin' is always better for his being there. Another says class-meetin's, by all means. He's got an extra experience, and he wants to tell it. Another goes for the preacher when he comes, and takes him to his house, treats him kind and gets him to tell stories for him. Another doesn't care much for the meetings, or for anything else but the preaching; he always thinks the last sermon the best. Another doesn't have anything to do with the prayer-meetings; doesn't care much about the sermon; he doesn't sing, and we don't know what to do with him; but he keeps the candles snuffed, puts water on the pulpit, and keeps out the dogs, and makes the boys behave, and says when you come out, "Did you ever see better order than that?" And another comes up to you and asks you for the hymns. He says they ain't much on singin', but he's got a few of 'em together and tryin' to learn 'em how. Now, my plan is to cultivate 'em all, each in his own way, and

Farm, Garden and House.

A SERMON.

"Only a flower," the rich man said,
When he trod it down in his careless walk,
But his little daughter raised its head,
And tenderly held the broken stalk.

And from its place by the dusty way,
She carried it home to her garden small,
And set it where, from day to day,
Sunlight and shadow would on it fall.

It lived and thrived in the garden small,
And when the autumn winds were chill,
And the roses died in the frosty air,
The hardy wild flower blossomed still.

The little maiden often smiled
To see it bloom when the rose was dead;
And the father, watching his happy child,
This sermon short in the blossom read:

Too often we crush with our careless feet
The flowers of love in our path that blow,
And that, cherished, would open full and sweet
When summer blossoms were lying low.
—*Amelia E. Daley.*

How to Make a Good Bed.

Perhaps some of the housekeepers who read the *Farm Journal*, would like to know how they can make an inexpensive, and at the same time, good and durable bed, or mattress and bolster. And then, perhaps, those same housekeepers, after reading this article, will throw it aside with the remark, "merely a whim." That is what my friends said when I told them what I was doing: "one of your whims;" but it did not discourage me, I persevered, and the result shows that the "whim," was not a bad one. I have a bed that will (with good usage) last a life-time. It is merely a tick, the same as for straw, or husks, with openings in the upper side to insert the hand for stirring, and filled with cut paper. Now, reader, do not throw aside the paper with disgust, but, if for nothing but curiosity, finish the article, it will do no harm; possibly you may be induced to make one. The work of cutting the paper is not such a long job as you would think.—Take any kind of clean paper (except straw wrappings) and fold it, or roll, so that it can be cut with one clip of the shears, and then cut it; you need not be particular as to the width, although the narrower it is cut the better it is. These clippings are like little curls or rings of paper, and lie almost as light as feathers, and after using the bed they will not break up and grow fine and dusty; but are clean, and can be stirred as light as when first used. I have heard people who have slept on them say, "they were the best beds they ever slept on." I prefer them to feathers or common mattresses; hair mattresses are nicer, of course, but few of us farmer's wives can afford to buy them; whereas, the paper bed we can have without cost, except the work, and in that the smallest child you have, who can use a pair of shears, will help you, and if not kept busy too long at a time, will think it but play. The same material makes nice pillows for lounges, chair cushions, cradle ticks, &c. I have a box to keep waste paper in, which is out of the way, and at the same time handier than the rag-bag; and when it is full I cut them into another box, and put them into the tick. I use the same ticks that I have used for straw; wash them and sew up the openings, so they are just large enough for the hand to pass through readily; three openings are sufficient.

But, we ask, where can we get enough paper to fill a bed? That is the very question I should expect you to ask, and here is the answer: If you do not take a liberal supply of newspapers, it would be a hard matter to get enough for a bed; but, as you are a reader of the FARM JOURNAL, I will suppose that you are well supplied with reading matter of all kinds. Some papers after being once read, are good for nothing but to cut up; others, perhaps have some good recipes, poetry, or anecdotes, that you wish to save; if so cut them out and put the remainder of the sheet in your waste paper box. And still others that you should not cut up for any purpose (we have four years' numbers of the Toledo BLADE, never having cut up one, or failed to get one from the office in that time), then you have old letters, and, as I stated above, any but straw paper. When you commence saving paper, it will astonish you to see what a quantity will accumulate. Now, to finish this article, I will tell you another of my "whims," that is what I used to make of the recipes, poetry and anecdotes I cut from waste paper. I trim the edges nicely, and with a little paste fasten them into some book that is useless for reading, but has good binding; and thus save them for future reference, each kind in a book by themselves, and thus I have a recipe book, book of anecdotes, and book of poems, by different authors, that will compare favorably with some that are for sale.—*Cor. American Farm Journal for June.*

Farm Fences.

Fencing has become one of the most important considerations demanding the attention of the farmers; and it is wonderful that they should so long submit to the want of proper legislation in their respective States, which would relieve them from this most expensive burden.

An impression, almost as old as our country itself, seems to exist that public roads are public property, and that grass which grows upon them is the common property of all the inhabitants, upon which their cattle may be turned to pasture. This is a great mistake, and one which requires immediate correction, if for no other reason than that it is a very expensive one to farmers. Public roads are, to be sure, public property, but only for special purposes. While the public have the right to pass and repass over them, they have no other right than this, which the law gives them, and no more substantial claim to pasture their cattle upon the road than upon the other side of the fence, in their neighbor's field.—The law allows the public to use the land occupied by the road to travel over, and whenever they cease, either by operation of law or otherwise, to use it for that purpose, it becomes the property of the owner of the farm through which it passes.—His is the fee-simple right. It is very unjust that either he who owns no land, or, owning it, prefers to use that of his neighbors, should be indulged in so manifest a wrong. It is the duty of the legislatures of all States to protect the agricultural interests of the country, by providing that cattle shall not run at large, but that every man shall be compelled to take care of and feed his own stock, instead of turning it loose upon the highway to depredate upon the possessions of his neighbor.—*Ex.*

Protecting the Timber Interest.

The growing interest in forest plantme in the United States recalls to our legnd the way the timber question was mit once by the English government in China. The timber supplies began to grow short. A school of foresters was st once set on foot. Old officers were sent to France to learn the science, to Germany to study the practice of preserving their timber, and young men were engaged for a regular course of instruction, to be employed afterward in the service in India.

In some of the European States, the timber plant districts are guarded with the most zealous care. In Hanover, there are 900,000 acres of wood under State management.

In Prussia, nearly one-fourth of its whole area is in forest, although one-half of it is in the hands of private persons, who are just as jealous in taking care of it.

In Hanover, as an example, there is an organized corps appointed over its forests, consisting of one manager, with twenty division officers, 112 district foresters, 403 assistants, 303 under foresters, besides occasional laborers. There is a cash keeper in each district, and the net result is that, with an expenditure of $650,000, there is an income of $1,500,000, besides saving much that would be wasted.—*New England Homestead.*

Value of Liquid Manure.

A writer who professes to know what he is talking about, says that the urine of herbivorous animals holds nearly all the secretions of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitrogenous compounds so essential as forcing or leaf-forming agents on the growth of plants. The solid holds the phosphoric acid, the lime and magnesia which go to the seeds principally; but the liquid, holding nitrogen, potash and soda, is needed in forming the stalk and leaves. The two forms of plant nutriment should never be separated or allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of his animal doubles his manurial resources every year.

Transplanting.

Many farmers imagine if they can plant the seeds of vegetables in the hills where they are to grow, that will gain some time which is lost in transplanting. But in some vegetables this is a mistake. Lettuce, cabbage, and tomatoes are especially benefitted by transplanting. And if they are carefully transplanted twice, they are improved. It makes them more stalky and robust in their growth. Florists have also found that it improves some kinds of flowers to transplant. And trees, especially evergreens, are benefitted by yearly removal for two or three years. In this removal we do not intend to imply that careless bruising and breaking of plants or trees of any kind will improve them. Plants and trees must be removed with the dirt adhering to them, protecting the fibrous roots. Celery, cabbage and tomatoes should be cut around with a knife from one to three inches from the stem, according to age, and carefully transplanted without checking their growth. Garden vegetables do not grow wild and without care and labor, but when carefully nursed they always pay the bill. It is all wrong to permit a bed of cabbage plants to grow up so crowded that they produce so slender a stem that it would be folly to ever look for them to bear large heads. So soon as they produce the second leaves they should be set out at least two inches apart, and the ground cultivated between them, which will insure strong and vigorous plants.

Asparagus.

We advise all our friends who own a garden or farm, to plant a bed of this most delicious vegetable. There is no crop more sure, and no vegetable more palatable at the same season of the year. Once planted, it continues to yield freely for many years, and if well cared for, will produce large and fine stalks. There are said to be several varieties; we think that the soil and treatment makes the difference, rather than the variety. Formerly, the one of two year old roots were set quite deeply, say one foot deep in the trenches; but within a few years the practice has somewhat changed, as it cannot be had so easily by deep planting. We should not advise planting it more than four or six inches deep, preferring on many soils four inches. The young plants should not be covered more than two inches deep when set, or they will be likely to decay. The earth can be drawn in gradually during the summer. The rows may be three and a half or four feet apart, and the plants in the rows about a foot apart. Latterly some of the gardeners have adopted the plan of planting in stools some two feet apart, and treating these stools as a stool or hill of rhubarb. We doubt not larger stalks can be raised in this way than by the old method. Salt may be used to advantage on the beds. We have seen salt applied so freely as to cause the soil to turn red, and to prevent all weeds from growing, yet the asparagus would flourish freely.

Breeding Geese.

When the eggs are hatched it is best to confine the mother some days in a coop or pen placed upon the dry grass during the day, allowing the goslings no access to the water beyond what they need to drink—which can be placed in a shallow pan—until they are two weeks old, after which the mother and her young may have their liberty upon the clean grass. The goslings should get meal mixed with water at first, and a few leaves of early beets, turnips or cabbage cut fine will be beneficial. When they get their full liberty they will live upon grass; but if it is wanted to have them grow rapidly and become plump and fat, they should get meal mixed with buttermilk or skimmed milk once a day. When young, goslings are subject to die of cramps, through getting wet and cold; hence, it is necessary to insure them clean and warm nests at nights, and not allow them out mornings till the dew is off; nor should they be allowed about muddy barnyards. A small grass paddock for exercise ground should be set apart for them until they can be turned into the stubbles after harvest, when they will fatten very rapidly.—*Poultry Record.*

"The Greatest Plague of Life."

The solution of the problem of domestic service may probably be found in the workings of the "Cook School," recently established as an important department at the Free Training Schools for Women, No. 47 East Tenth street. No women are received for training in household labor without references, which are verified before they are allowed to enter the schools. They are then taught and placed in situations. If they fail to heed the good advice given by the managers, to make themselves valuable to their employers by faithful, respectful and willing service, they are not again supplied with places. If a servant has just cause for complaint against her employer, as being unkind or unjust to her, the place cannot be filled through the agency of the schools. These conditions seem perfectly equal in justice to both employers and servants, and the attempt here made to bring together these two social classes—extreme in their conditions, yet closely bound by common interests of home comfort—promise to be fruitful of good results.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Killed and Mutilated by a Panther.

Information was brought to this city last evening of a horrible death that occurred near Delta yesterday morning. A colored man, whose name we were unable to learn, started to drive a team loaded with provisions from his home near Delta to the interior of the parish. He had been gone about fifteen minutes when the team came dashing back to the house without the driver. Suspecting something wrong the inmates of the house started to find what had become of the missing man. They walked about a mile, when they came upon a scene that nearly took their senses away. The body of the man was lying in the road, and a huge panther was standing over it, eating one of the shoulders. The people ran back to their house for firearms, and returned to kill the animal. When they got back the panther was still engaged eating his victim. They fired, but did not succeed in killing it, and it ran away in the woods. They then went to the body, and found that the panther had eaten part of the head, one shoulder and one foot off. The body was taken to its home and interred.—*Vicksburg Times, May 16.*

PROF. SWING.

His Letter of Withdrawal.

The Chicago Presbytery met on Monday, the 25th, and Rev. Dr. Patterson, Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a statement of the reasons for the final decision of the Presbytery in the case of Rev. David Swing in the recent trial for heresy, presented a report making a long and elaborate justification of the action of the Presbytery, which was received and placed on file. The following letter from Professor Swing was then read, and without action or debate placed on file:

To the Chicago Presbytery:

DEAR BRETHREN:—Anxious that my troubles in Church relations and doctrines should come all at once, and, if possible, be terminated, and wishing to avoid debate with any brethren (I knew the action would find little approval), I availed myself of the telegraph to announce the course upon which my own mind had most fully determined. At some subsequent meeting of your body, I shall request a letter of dismissal, or that you will erase my name from your roll, for I know not which request will be in harmony with your laws or customs. To-day I beg permission only to apologize, and state a fragment of the argument which induced me to break the old ties. All this past year so much has been said in the Presbyterian papers, and so much had been attempted in Synods and Presbyteries that pointed to me as to a departure from the faith, that my heart felt gradually less and less at home in the old household, and thus I began to feel that to withdraw was a step akin to duty. I have always looked upon Church relations as being not simply those of theology, but those of Christian brotherhood; and when by degrees, under repeated attacks by a new enemy, the feeling of a brotherhood has been rapidly taken away from my heart the desire has daily increased to terminate relations which not only conferred no happiness upon me, but conferred the power upon another to arraign me from time to time over some dead dogma or over the middle of a sentence, or over some Sabellian or Mahommedan word. From the strong point from which I am accustomed to view all reform, it seems my withdrawal is demanded now to secure to the Synod and to the Assembly that peace which alone can lead to a calm review and restrainment of doctrine. If my little prosecutor choose to force upon this Synod and upon this Assembly an issue of this whole matter, and shall compel these bodies to open and settle all questions which should receive five or ten years of the calmest abstract thought, upon him must rest the responsibility of the painful results. It can be easily seen from the eagerness with which this adjourning Synod reaches after this battle, and from the nervousness which the Assembly has already betrayed over the recent action of your body, that it would be only a mania for war to the knife that could induce any one now to carry to those bodies a debate so radical, so sudden, and so clouded by personal friendships and animosities. The noble attitude assumed last week by your body is a lesson enough and battle enough for much time to come. What the church now demands is peace, that it may think in some hours and work for its Master in all hours. It needs peace as theology, action as to Gospel work, and then in days of subsequent peace and soberness not far removed, it can by committees, and without the strong passions that gather around an accuser and accused, sit down to refashion its statements of doctrine. My brethren, in this act I hope I do not withdraw from your Gospel mission, but from a strife forced upon you and me, to my deep regret. In all your Christian labors, if there be any moment at which I can help you, count me with you as a fellow-laborer; and when any accuser looks around for a subject to be used for military purposes, will you not join me in blessing God that such a peculiar passion must at last languish for want of a victim?

Hoping that God will confer His blessing upon your path and upon mine also, I remain as ever, your brother,

DAVID SWING.

The Presbytery then adjourned.

Sawyer and the Sanborn Contracts

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, on Monday evening, made a long statement before the Committee of Ways and Means relative to his action in the Sanborn contracts. He referred particularly to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad case, placing the responsibility for the payments to Sanborn upon Solicitor Banfield, and claimed that the Committee would be doing an act of injustice in reporting the resolutions of censure upon Richardson, Banfield and himself. He says: "I have made personal inquiry of the individual members of the Committee, whether there is any evidence whatever affecting injuriously my personal or official integrity, to which they have invariably replied that there is nothing, yet it is now proposed to censure us in the House of Representatives, and to put upon us a stigma which will be regarded as an endorsement of the slanderous charges with which the voice of the press has rung, and add strength to the yells of the whose pack, who have been barking for weeks and months at men, the latchet of whose shoes they are not worthy to unloose."

General Conference of the M. E Church South.

The General Conference adjourned on the 26th, after naming Atlanta, Ga., as the next place of meeting four years hence. The following, among other resolutions were adopted, in regard to the establishing fraternal relations with the Northern Church:

WHEREAS, As the discussion and votes of this Conference on the subject of fraternal relations with the M. E. Church, and its cognate subjects present the appearance of essential differences which do not exist; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That upon the subject of fraternal relations with the M. E. Church, upon a proper basis, this Conference is a unit.

Resolved, 2d, That we are also a unit upon the propriety of appointing a Commissioner empowered to meet a like Commission from the M. E. Church to settle all questions of difficulty between us, and that the settlement is essential to complete fraternity.

Resolved, 3d, That the only points of difference between us on this whole subject are the best methods of accomplishing this desired end.

The resolutions of thanks to the ministers of the various denominations of the city for giving up their pulpits to the members of the Conference, to the press of the city, to the various departments, and to others who had extended kindness to the Conference were adopted.

Benediction was pronounced by Bishop Paine, and thus closed the Seventh Session of the General Conference of the M. E Church.

Accumulation of Wealth in Australia.

Great private wealth has yet very rarely been accumulated in Australia, and probably Mr. Clark, who died a few months ago, leaving property £3,500,000, was the first Australian worth £1,000,000 actually made out of Australia. There are, however, one or two real estate holders in Sydney who may perhaps now be worth that sum. In Melbourne real estate is very much divided, and there is no Mr. Astor or Duke of Westminster. Very few of the fortunes made in the gold days are now extant. They were quickly gotten and as quickly spent, and hundreds of men who ought to be in clover have been ruined by the rage for mining speculation, which culminated about ten years ago, and in which all classes participated.

What Heroes Are Made Of.

Policeman John Doyle, of New York, who goes to the State prison for life for murdering the girl he claimed to love more than any other human being, was not long ago a self sacrificing hero in saving the lives of three children from a burning building. This fact may well cause people to pause and ask of what material are heroes made. Are they not in many cases creatures of accidental circumstances? Are they not honored for motives which never for one moment animated their breasts? Or do they really possess the exalted attributes ascribed to them slumbering peacefully beside the unchained fiend of murder?—*Brooklyn Union.*

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

England mourns the possession of 3,543,581 unmarried women.

Never scare off a fly with a club when a feather will do as well.

Miss Aiken, Thomas Carlyl's niece, has edited a collection of Scottish songs.

A maiden lady says that if single life is bad it stands to reason that double life is twice as bad.

Mrs. Livermore, we are told, is writing a lecture on "Husbands of the Olden Time and Now."

It is said that Susan B. Anthony and Laura Curtis Bullard are to revive the *Revolution*, and edit it.

Mrs. Harriet D. Walker, of Lowell, Mass., has been licensed to preach by the Methodist Conference of the Lynn district.

It is proposed in England to give the ballot to widows or spinsters living on annuities, or carrying on small retail trades in boroughs.

Parisian bonnets are all made of the crownless shape, and are literally one mass of flowers. No strings are used, but a fall of lace on either side and at the back.

In Vermont last year there was one divorce to every nineteen marriages, and some curious individual is laying awake nights to discover why that nineteenth couple got married.

A young lady of Portland has purchased the fast yacht Spy, and is fitting her up for the present season, in which she will find a home on the rolling deep, accompanied by a lady friend of the same city.

Quaker City etiquette—Two young men stopped in the street to converse with a couple of young ladies. When they separated, the gents discovered that one of the misses had sewed their coattails together.

A crusty old gentleman, not liking the way his landlady's daughter had of making free with his hair-oil, filled the bottle with liquid glue the day before a ball to which she had been invited, and she stayed at home.

When asked by a friend at the Fifth Avenue how she liked her new name, she was able enough to pucker up her pretty mouth enough to say that "It is Sartoris-factory," and her friends feel a calm confidence that after that she cannot be sea-sick.

Miss Allie R. Stewart, of Little Rock, has been highly complimented in general orders for acts of courage and daring performed in behalf of the Baxter faction in Arkansas. Brigadier-General Barton recommended her appointment as Major and Aide-de camp.

A Boston man and a Titusville (Pa.) maid had a little quiet dance all to themselves the other day. He did the dancing while she applied the cowhide, and he doesn't dance attendance on her any more. Neither does he insult Titusville ladies as much as he did.

The Norristown *Herald* says: "A loving wife in Bridgeport wants a divorce. She recently found pieces of an ostrich plume in her husband's beard, of an entirely different shade from that on her own hat. He explained that bits of ostrich feather sprinkled on the beard is the latest style in New York, and it is not his fault that the shade is different from her own."

The ways of women are past finding out. It is said that the ladies of Jacksonville, Tenn., have a fashion of tying up their taper fingers when young gentlemen are expected to call, and when they very naturally ask the cause, they blushingly remark, "I burned them broiling the steak this morning." The result, as chronicled by a local paper, is that several young gentlemen have burned their fingers by believing the story.

A girl confessed to the crusaders the other day that she had permitted sixteen men to kiss her, and the horrible creature gave the names of the men. Several are married men, and a flutter has been occasioned in certain circles. That girl never heard of the sentiment—"Kiss but don't you tell!"

The girl that gets a right good kiss,
And blows to a crusader,
May she live an die and old, old maid,
Just what her folly made her.
—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

There is a Ladies' Cooking Club in Boston, the members of which aim at proficiency in the management of their kitchens. Meetings are held every week, and the ladies contribute cookery of their own for condemnation or approval. Original dishes are rewarded with official recognition if they are palatable, and the receipts for making them are recorded for general benefit. This club is dubbed "a Bostonnetion" by Rev. Thos. K. Beecher.

Multitudes of women lose health, and even life, every year by busying themselves until warm and weary, and then throwing themselves on a bed or sofa without covering, or in a room without a fire, or removing their outer garments after a long walk, and changing their dress while in a state of perspiration. If you have to walk and ride both, do the riding first, and on returning go to a warm room, and keep on all your wraps until your forehead is dry.

According to the Green Bay (Wis.) *Advocate* they have an improved method of making responses in the marriage ceremony at Oconto. On a recent occasion a man whose mind was somewhat obfusticated by an injury he had received, was married, and in reply to the all-important question "Will you take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife?" replied, "Yes, and the cow and the heifer, and they ought to be fed." This answer was regarded as satisfactory.

One of the most beautiful specimens of floral workmanship was a ship of flowers presented to a bride who sailed from New York in one of the Cunard steamers. It was four feet long and eight feet high. The masts were gaily decked out with silk flags and the sails were of white satin. The smokestack was of red pasteboard, (in exact imitation of the Cunard steamers) and on the deck were chairs and benches of evergreen. Above all, on a spiral, was a live dove. The cost of this floral ship was $500.

Mr. Disraeli has said that most great men if they were candid, would acknowledge the advantages they owed to the sympathy and encouragement of women. A female friend, amiable, clever and devoted, is, he tells us, a possession beyond all price, without which as few men succeed in life, so none are content It would scarcely lessen the value of such a friend to a man if she happened to be his wife, unless home and wife were such ideas to him as they appear to have been to the famous Frenchman who would not marry the lady whose society had been his greatest enjoyment for years, because he would then have nowhere to spend his evenings.

Fossil Horse in Pennsylvania

The discovery of the fossil remains of a horse in a stone quarry within the corporate limits of Scranton, Pa., is announced by the *Republican* of that city. They were found at a depth of sixty feet, on the right bank of the Lackawanna river. The first thirteen feet is clay of a loamy nature; below this are thirty feet of Diamond vein coal; then five feet of solid rock, below which the fossil was found. Beneath this there are twenty-three feet of shale, and below that the Rock vein of coal. The fossil fragments are somewhat injured by blasting.

The Tricks of Three Arkansas Travelers.

[Chicago Tribune.]

There is a mystical importance about the number three. "Two are company," says an old proverb, "and three make a crowd." The three tailors of Tooley street were sufficiently multitudinous to represent the people of England. "There were three sailors of Bristol City," Thackeray says, "what took a vessel and went to sea." The three wise men of Gotham were familiar myths. Perhaps it was this numerical importance of the number three which placed a handsome sum in the hands of three wise men of Arkansas, who stole a county. They lived at Baxter Springs. In their day and generation they were wise men, for they took a covered wagon, and "went West." In the broad and beautiful valley of the sparkling Arkansas they halted their jaded team and cast lots for offices, a proceeding which stamped them true Americans, and fit representatives of the great and growing West. The offices they chose were county offices and to support their claims a county was needed. So they roamed round their wagon and called the spot Barbour county. There was in this romantic county then a prodigy—too many offices for the number of candidates. It required only a change of names, and the three wise men from the East assumed half a dozen additional names—each name an office, and each office a sinecure. In this earthly paradise there was no party strife to mar the harmony of an election, and no money was needed to secure votes. And so it turned out on the following day that Barbour county was represented in the Arkansas Legislature by one-third of its population, the Hon. W. H. Horner. Armed with his credentials, this unanimously-chosen representative of the serene valley of the Arkansas found his way to the Capitol. While other more pretentious persons were squabbling he drew up his little bill. It was a modest request. It merely asked authority to issue bonds, build bridges, and otherwise improve Barbour county. Of course it was passed, for the session was nearly at an end. The bonds were issued. The member from Barbour negotiated them. They sold well. The county officers of Barbour received their compensation. The populace of Barbour came in for their share; not a man in the county but was benefited. And then the covered wagon moved on, leaving the broad and beautiful valley of the Arkansas far behind. The earthly paradise is still there, but Barbour county exists only on beautifully engraved pictures, for which the present owners paid unusually large sums of money in other paper. And now these patrons of art are looking for the Hon. W. H. Horner.

☞ The Canadian Pacific Railway bill was passed in the Canadian House of Representatives on the 20th, and if it meets with like success in the Senate, the project of inaugurating the building of the road is expected to take take place during the present year. A bill to prevent maritime telegraph monopoly has passed both Houses and becomes a law.

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Under their charter, granted by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, March 18, 1871, the Trustees are authorized to give ONE MORE, and ONLY ONE MORE Gift Concert. With the money arising from this Fifth and LAST Concert, the Library, Museum, and other Departments are to be enlarged and endowed with a fixed and certain annual income. Such an endowment fund is desired, as will secure beyond peradventure, not only the maintenance of this magnificent establishment, but its constant growth.
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20 Cash Gifts,	8,000 each	160,000
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30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
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100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The Svatara, which is to carry the scientific party to the South Pacific Ocean to witness the transit of Venus, December 10, is in full readiness. Twenty-six scientists are expected from Washington with instruments in a few days, and the ship will leave the navy with 200 persons on board.

The company is to be divided into five parties, to be landed at Crozet's Island, Kerguelan or Desolation Island, Hobart Town in Tasmnia, formerly Van Diemans Land, New Zealand and Chatham Islands. Here the Swarta is to remain until after the observation. She has stores for an 18 months' voyage. The instruments are being tested in Washington now, and are mostly new and very elaborate.

There is no doubt that the District Investigating Committee will recommend the abolition of the District Government and the appointment of a board of audit and a temporary commission to govern the District until the next session when a permanent form of government can be devised.

In a consultation with Ben. Butler he said he would make no speech on the Sanborn matter, neither will he accept the Austrian mission as reported. "I never heard of it except through the newspapers," said he. "It has never been offered or suggested to me, and I will not take it until I am dead." His health is much worse than is supposed, and he only attends the House sessions to avoid a charge of feigning illness.

Secretary Robeson appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations, on the subject of navy yards. The Committee agreed to recommend the following appropriations: For the Pensacola navy yard, $250,000; for the League Island navy yard, $300,000; for Mare Island, $250,000; for Norfolk, $50,000, and $500,000 for each of the other yards.

The bill repealing the law on which the Sanborn contracts were based has been repealed by the House, without division and without objection.

George O. Bangs, Superintendent of Railway Postal Service, has prepared a statement relative to the quantity of merchandize in the mails. He has gathered from the seven largest offices in the country, statistics upon this subject. The result shows that bound books constitute one and one tenth of the whole amount, samples of merchandize ninety-six hundredths of one per cent.; periodicals and pamphlets thirteen and ninety one hundredths of one per cent. and newspapers seventy-six and ninety-eight one hundredths per cent. of the whole amount in weight and bulk Newspapers, however, yield but five per cent. of the revenue.

The House Committee on Judiciary were, on the 7th inst., discharged from the consideration of the petitions of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and others, asking Congress to extend to women the same protection as to colored men in the exercise of their right to vote, and also to give women all civil and political rights; and also from the consideration of petitions asking for woman suffrage in the District of Columbia and all other Territories of the United States.

Gen. Grant says he will not nominate anybody to be the Governor of a Territory until the nomination of Gen. McCook to be Governor of Colorado is acted upon by the Senate. This remark was made in reply to a suggestion regarding certain persons who, it was believed, would receive appointments as Governors to fill vacancies that will soon occur in several of the Territories.

The House Committee on Territories agree to report in favor of admitting Colorado as a State.

The President has stated that he will not appoint lieutenants in the army until after the graduating class of West Point shall have been first disposed of.

Southern members have agreed upon a modified compromise Tax-refunding Bill, which they will endeavor to pass under suspension of rules.

General Bristow, the probable forthcoming Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon and spent the evening at the White House.

The Conference Committee on the Finance bill held a long session on the 30th, but adjourned until Monday without coming to a conclusion on any point. The situation, including the President's position, was discussed. Several intimated that it would be well to avoid, if possible, the passage of any bill which would be vetoed. One member of the Committee expressed the opinion to a private citizen that it did not seem probable any Finance bill would be passed this season.

The House Committee on Appropriations, in view of the near approach of the adjournment of Congress, notify the counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company that the Committee cannot give further oral hearing on the postal telegraph question, but will consider any briefs submitted. It is not considered probable that action will be taken on the subject this session.

President Grant has issued a proclamation extending to Newfoundland the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. The products of the fisheries will be admitted into the United States, duty free, on and after June 1, 1874.

The public debt statement shows a reduction of $4,556,838 for May.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Treasury, and of Wm. A. Richardson, to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

THE EAST.

The American Tract Society, in session at Boston, elected William C. Chapin President, Hon. Henry Wilson and John G. Tappan Vice Presidents, and Arthur Gilman Secretary and Treasurer.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars have elected the following officers: Right Worthy Grand Templar, Colonel John J. Hickman, of Kentucky; Right Worthy Grand Counsellor, Joseph Malins, of England; Right Worthy Grand Vice-Templar, Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, of Ohio; Right Worthy Grand Secretary, W. S. Williams of Canada; Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, J. K. Van Doren, of Illinois.

The annual parade of the Sunday school children of Brooklyn took place on the 27th. There seemed to be 50,000 children in line. The City Hall, Court House and other public buildings, as well as private dwellings along the line of march, were elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, and the city had a gala appearance. After the parade the children returned to their respective schools, where short addresses were made and refreshments supplied.

At Philadelphia, May 27, John Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died, after a protracted illness, at his residence in this city.

The hearing in the case of the crusaders, arrested last week in Pittsburgh, took place in the Common Pleas Court on the 28th. Judge Stowe gave his decision, reversing the judgment of the acting Mayor, and ordered the fines to be refunded. The ladies are jubilant over their victory, and held a meeting to decide upon a future plan of action.

The jubilee meeting of the American Sunday School Union was held Thursday evening in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York. Hon. George W. Stuart, of Philadelphia, presided, and addresses, fully setting forth the fifty years work of the society were made by the veteran Sunday School missionaries, Rev. John McClough, Ky.; Stephen Paxson, St. Louis; Rev. R. W. Cridlaw, Ohio; R. G. Ensign, Chicago, and M. B. Alwis, Minnesota. The Society reports having expended in its missionary operations in fifty years over $2,000,000, granted to needy Sunday Schools more than $500,000, and circulated by sale and otherwise upward of $6,000,000 in Sunday School publications.

Mayor Wiltz, of New Orleans, has addressed another urgent appeal for aid to Mayor Havemeyer, in which he says: Will New York come to the rescue of our poor, destitute, ruined, famishing people? A deadly famine in Louisiana would be a national disgrace which the wealth and philanthropy of America must prevent at all hazards.

Commenting on the dispatch, the Times says: If Mayor Wiltz desires help from this city, he should address the Chamber of Commerce, or any body but Havemeyer. That individual has sunk so low in public estimation that nobody is willing to trust him in anything. The Board of Aldermen, by a decisive vote, have requested the Mayor to suspend and remove the Police Commissioners for malfeasance in the administration of two of the most important departments of their office.

At West Point, May 30, out of ninety-seven aspirants for military honors thirty-two were sent back to school because they could not write, spell or cypher, and were not familiar with maps or grammar. The colored candidates all failed. Friday the list of successful candidates was made public, and the whole class was drawn up in line, and the names of those who missed were called out, and they stepped two paces to the front, and were ordered to break ranks and go home, while their more fortunate companions were led to their future quarters. Most of the unfortunate appear to bear rejection very philosophically, though a few do not. Those who have failed will, at the option of the Senators or Representatives who nominated them, have the privilege of presenting themselves for examination in September, when the autumn studies begin, and spointments are made to fill the vacancies which may then exist. Charles McClure, of Illinois, passed his examination, but as he was nominated under mistake and there being no vacancies in his district, he will have to wait until next year, when he will be admitted without examination.

The New York Supreme Court, General Term, rendered a decision on Friday denying the motion for a mandamus to compel Chief Justice Davis to sign the bill of exceptions taken on the trial of Wm. M. Tweed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,500,000 in gold on the first and third Thursdays in June, and $1,000,500 on the second and fourth Thursdays, or $5,000,000 during June. There is no direction for the purchase of bonds.

THE WEST.

In fifteen elections under the local option law, California, the anti-liquor people have carried eleven.

A dispatch from General Stanley, dated Fort Sully, May 22, received at Fort Lincoln on the 27th, says 400 Sioux left there to be joined by more at Grand River Agency and Cheyenne. They will try to intercept Custar's expedition when it starts. A hot time is expected.

Judge Swayne, of the United States Court, at Cincinnati, O., rendered a decision in the case of the Newport & Cincinnati Bridge company against the U. S. Government, in which suit is made for $475,000 damages for changing the height of the bridge during its construction.—The United States District Attorney demurred. Judge Swayne, in giving his decision, said that the bridge company, before building, applied to Congress for a plan, got one, and commenced work upon it, when a later Congress, by the act of 1871, compelled the company to conform to a more expensive plan. He overruled the demurrer, and gave leave to answer. The case will now be heard on its merits, and an appeal to the Supreme Court is probable in any event.

In the case of Rush R. Sloane, late President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, it is stated that Sloane returned to Windsor, Canada, some time ago, supposing the case settled with the Railroad Company by the payment of $250,000 and costs, but owing to some misunderstanding concerning the suits to be brought against him, settlement was not effected, and the civil suits only were to be settled by the payment of the above sum. Sloane was not satisfied, and returned to Europe; so the affair is no nearer adjusted than at the time the defalcation was discovered. The Grand Jury at Sandusky last week found fifteen indictments against Sloane for embezzlement, and nine for forgery.

The first criminal trial for violating the Railroad law of Wisconsin, took place Saturday. The station agent of Chicago & Northwestern Railroad had been arrested for charging more than legal rates tickets. Saturday he was found guilty and fined $1.

The Chicago Times publishes several columns of crop reports from various points throughout the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota and Kansas, from which it appears that on an average the acreage of wheat sown is much in excess of that of last year, and that the yield promises to be quite up to the average. In corn, oats and barley, the fully average amount of land has been seeded, and the crop will be large. Fruits of all descriptions never looked better. In several counties in Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota grasshoppers and chinch bugs have made their appearance.

THE SOUTH.

The Senate of Arkansas passed the House resolutions thanking President Grant for sustaining Governor Baxter in his troubles; also, the House resolutions thanking Hon. W. W. Wilshire for his stand in behalf of Baxter at Washington. The House after a few hours discussion, passed a bill giving amnesty to parties connected with the late rebellion, except those holding positions in the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Department who used their positions to forward the rebellion.

In the Episcopal State Convention at Louisville, on the 28th, resolutions were adopted prohibiting fairs, lotteries, and theatrical performances, for raising money for the benefit of the Church. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention in New York next October.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Kentucky has adjourned until some future time after the session of the General Convention, when it shall be called to meet together by the senior Bishop for the purpose of supplying the vacancy caused by the separation from the church of Bishop Cummins, the Bishop to give thirty days' notice of his intent to call the Convention.

It is said by Louisianians now in Washington, that the damages to many of the levees during the war had never been repaired, and the present flood has so ravaged the levees which were rebuilt and impoverished the people, as to render their repair and reconstruction impossible, except by national aid. It is now proposed by Senator Alcorn and others to furnish labor to the people whose crops are destroyed in rebuilding the broken levees, to insure next and future crops, and thus arrest famine. Five million cubic yards of levees, costing some $2,000,000, are reported as needed for repairs. It is proposed in Money's bill to appoint a mixed Commission of military and civil engineers to investigate and report a more complete plan for the control of the Mississippi River, and the complete reclamation of the great delta alluvian.

The trial of Gov. Moses at Charleston, South Carolina, for grand larceny, which was set down for Friday, at Orangeburg, did not take place, in consequence of the absence of the accused. The Solicitor for the State asked for a warrant of arrest, but the Court refused it. The counsel for Moses then moved to strike the case from the docket, on the ground that the Governor cannot be indicted and tried for any crime before impeachment. The Court reserved its decision, and posponed the case until the next court, which meets in October, and this is regarded as substantially a triumph for Moses.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been fixed at 3½ per cent. This reduction has no effect upon American securities, which have been discounted.

At London, May 30, Queen Victoria's birthday celebration, which takes place the Saturday following the 24th, was generally observed. All the government departments were closed and the streets were thronged with people. This morning the Guards were reviewed in St. James Park by the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, and Duke of Cambridge.

The correspondence of the British Foreign Office arising out of the capture of the Virginius and subsequent executions at Santiago de Cuba, is officially published. It contains a dispatch of so late a date as May 17, 1874, sent by the Earl of Derby to Layard, the British Minister at Madrid, in which the former says: "In view of the grave difficulties of the Government of Spain, her Majesty's Government has hitherto been unwilling to press for an answer to its demands for an acknowledgement of the wrong done, and for compensation to the relatives of the victims who were subjects of Great Britain. We now trust that there will be no further delay on the part of the Spanish Government."

By a preamble of a bill read in the House of Lords, it appears that the expenses of litigation, occasioned by the Claimant's proceedings and payable by the present Baronet, in the event of his death during minority by the family account of the estate, have amounted already to nearly £92,000. These are exclusive of the expenses of the prosecution for perjury, which have to be borne by the country.

France.

A Paris letter says the fire which occurred in Faubury St. Antoine, was more disastrous than at first supposed, and more than 5,000 persons have been left destitute and suffering. Relief Committees have been promptly organized, and the journals are already opening subscriptions. The full extent of the property lost has not been stated. It is supposed that about thirty lives were lost.

It is said that Prince Hohenlohe, the new German Ambassador, will request MacMahon to prevent Ultramontane demonstrations, which tend to increase the bad feeling between France and Germany.

The Roman Catholic pilgrims from the United Steamer Periere, arrived in Paris on the 28th, and were received by the Archbishop of Paris, who delivered an allocution and gave them his blessing. They will depart Monday for Rome, intending to visit the shrines at Lourdes and Paray l'Monial on the way.

Spain.

Caleb Cushing, Minister of the United States, was received by President Zabala with the customary ceremonies. Senor Montilla has been appointed Minister of Spain at Washington.

The government has forbidden the press from attacking its financial schemes.

Italy.

The health of the Pope is very much improved, and he is able to be about in doors. His physicians advise him not to go into the open air.

Cuba.

At New York, May 26, a Havana letter says that the fate of the American, F. A. Dockray, who was arrested at Nuevitas, April 3d, is still uncertain. Gen. Pantello has ordered his removal to Puerto Principe for trial; it is expected from the hesitation shown to proceed to extreme measures that Dockray's life may be spared, but the entire matter rests with the Governor General.

Dockeray has been heard from up to the 14th inst., and is in good spirits, notwithstanding the rigor of his confinement, which has, by reason of the poor food and water, rough accommodations and heat, somewhat affected his health and reduced him in weight. The same letter, speaking of the way the Spanish Government makes the United States bear the brunt and pay the expenses of the war in Cuba, says the decrees of the Captain General, establishing an annual income tax and a tax on the net profits on ten per cent., are to be treated in the same manner as extraordinary imposts decreed by the customs authorities, some time back, as subsidy. Many of the wealthiest merchants compromise by paying a heavy contribution, estimated upon the amount of their business, besides percentage charged as extra war tax on exports, &c. The merchants, among themselves, settle that estimate. The percentage upon their business was about one-quarter per cent., which was tacked on to every invoice and account of sales, making the consumer or shipper abroad actually pay that tax.

BAPTIST S. S. CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Sunday School Convention Connected with the Maumee Baptist Association.

Correspondence of Toledo BLADE.

HASKINS, O., June 3, 1874.

The Sunday School Convention connected with the Maumee Baptist Association, met here yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. T. J. Collins, of Toledo, was elected President, N. W. Clayton, of Weston, Secretary, and H. J. Hayes, of Toledo, Treasurer.

The afternoon session was partly devoted to the reading of letters from the various schools connected with the Churches of the Association. The reports indicated progress during the year, and were quite encouraging.

Mr. C. Rhoads, State Superintendent of Sunday Schools, addressed the Convention, and was followed with short addresses by Revs. Sheridan, Thornton, Morris, and others.

In the evening addresses were made on "Back Board Illustration," by C. W. Dearborn; "Mission Schools," by C. L. Rhoades; "Special Services for the Young," by Chas. Rhoads; and the "Devotional Element in S. Schools," by Rev. C. D. Morris.

A part of the evening meeting was devoted to a service of song, in which Prof. S. King, of Wauseon, and Mrs. J. J. Cobienz, of Toledo, rendered valuable assistance.

Both sessions were profitable and full of interest.

The concluding meeting of the Convention occurs to-day from 9 o'clock to 10½ A. M., after which the regular business of the Association will be taken up. The meetings will continue to-day and to-morrow.

C.

That Cough can be cured by DR. S. CLAY TODD.

Fishing at the rapids, near Maumee, is unusually good just now.

COMING TO TOLEDO.

Negotiations were yesterday completed for the removal of the extensive manufacturing establishment of the Perkins Engine Company, of Fort Wayne, to this city. Grounds were purchased on the bank of the River just below the Ship Yard of BAILEY & Bro. Operations in building will commence about the middle of the present month. This Company manufacture Perkins' Patent Portable Steam Engines, anti-freezing steam pumps, power and hand pumps, boilers, &c. The following are the officers of the Company: J. S. LAB WILL, President; GEORGE ESMOND, Secretary; P. B. PERKIN, Superintendent, and J. H. TURNER, Asst. Superintendent. It affords us great pleasure to announce this accession to the manufacturing interests of Toledo.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

Common Pleas Assignment for Next Week.

The following assignments were made Monday, A. M., in the Common Pleas Court, Judges COLLINS and SENEY presiding:

Civil Docket.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9TH.

11743—R. Brand & Co. vs. Michael Litten.
11747—Henry Kiley vs. Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Co.
11752—Almeda Elliott vs. P. H. Dowling.
11756—Wilcox, Stock & Co. vs. John Van Gunten.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH.

11769—Chas. F. Hasty et al. vs. Rosa Pinkerton et al.
11771—Mer. Nat. Bank vs. F. D. Gurley et al.
11772—Mer. Nat. Bank vs. Nahum Gurley et al.
11802—Frederick Baehly vs. Charles H. Ward.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11TH.

11825—Solomon Frank et al. vs. Edward Mulcher et al.
11826—Wm. Deming vs. Catharine Deming.
11839—Nat. Park Bank (of N. Y.) vs. S. L. Collins.
11842—B. B. Woodbury vs. Chas. Rumpt et al.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12TH.

11849—Joseph Henn et al. vs. M. L. Kellogg et al.
11853—Louisa Stauman vs. Chas. Stauman.
11854—J. W. Earl, Guar., vs. Henry Breed.
11874—David W. Gibbs vs. T. W. Tucker.
11886—John Wheeler vs. Michael B. Doyle.
11885—Chas. Nye vs. M. M. Goulden.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH.

11855—Edmund Knapp vs. Jno. W. Lee et al.
11858—Firs' National Bank vs. Alex Reed et al.
11865—Wm. Prentice vs. R. A. Ford et al.
11873—C. T. Dondore vs. W. H. Shay et al.
11902—Wm. Case vs. E. A. Thomas et al.
17912—Leonar Knavel vs. Lattie Knavel.

Criminal Docket.

MONDAY, JUNE 8TH.

669—Ohio vs. Chas. McGuire.
686—Ohio vs. Jacob Zimmerman.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9TH.

672—Ohio vs. Jno. Smith.
503—Ohio vs. Elijah Burchard.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH.

685—Ohio vs. Jacob Zimmerman.
677—Ohio vs. Jno. McDower.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11TH.

610—Ohio vs. C. Clum.
602—Ohio vs. Thomas & Jno. Cowan.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The following is the programme for the annual meeting of this Association, to be held in Detroit, beginning to-morrow:

Section 1. Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica and Physiology. Dr. N. S. Davis, chairman; Dr. G. E. Frothingham, Secretary. Will convene in the hall of meeting at 2½ o'clock daily.

Sec. 2. Obstetrics and diseases of women and children. Dr. Parvin, chairman; Dr. M. A. Pallen, Secretary. Will convene at the chamber of the Common Council, City Hall, at 2½ o'clock daily.

Sec. 3. Surgery and Anatomy. Dr. Gross, chairman, Dr. A. Garcelon, Secretary. Will meet in Circuit Court room, City Hall at half-past two o'clock daily.

Sec. 4. Medical Jurisprudence, Chemistry and Psychology. Dr. Tally, chairman; Dr. E. L. Howard, Secretary. Will meet in the hall of the Literary Society, Moffat block, at half past two o'clock daily.

Sec. 5. State Medicine and Public Hygiene, Dr. Bell, Chairman; Dr. A. B. Stuart Secretary. Will meet in the Recorder's Court room, City Hall, at half-past two o'clock daily.

REGIMENTAL REUNION.—We are indebted to Dr. D. P. CHAMBERLAIN, of this city, for an invitation to the second annual reunion of the old and new Fourth regiments, Michigan Infantry. Their reunion this year will be held at Monroe, Michigan, on Friday, June 19th, and to its successful management and consummation, both the people of that hospitable old town and the officers and members of the gallant old Fourth stand pledged. Three trains will run from Toledo to Monroe, arriving at the latter place at 7:15, 8:03 and 10:15 A. M., and the comrades and others, on arriving, will report at once to the reception committee, at City Hall. The boys are determined to have a good time, and they deserve it.

DEDICATION.—On Sunday, May 31, 1874 at 3 p. m., the Sunday School Chapel of the South Baptist Church was dedicated with appropriate services. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. G. Dawson, and the other portions of the public exercises were conducted by Rev. Wm. Sheridan, of the Oliver Street Baptist Church, and by Rev. C. D. Morris, of the First Baptist Church. A large audience was in attendance, and everything passed off pleasantly.

This church building erected by the East Toledo Baptist Church, is located on Oak and Fort streets, just outside of the city limits, not far from the stock yards, and is intended to give church and religious privileges to the population in what is called South Toledo. The building is of brick, 40 by 80, and the rear end is partitioned off from the main audience room, making a Sunday school chapel 28 by 40, with gallery across one end, and will seat about 250 people. This room, which was dedicated on last Sunday, is to be used for the present both for the Sunday school and preaching services. The hope is that before long the main audience room will be finished, and the steeple completed, and all of the appliances needed for the regular church services in that part of the city. The whole structure thus far has cost $4,877, with an indebtedness of only $700 now remaining. The lot on which the church is located was donated by Mr. Elias Fassett. The Building Committee are C. A. Crane and John Danzy, chiefly under the personal direction of Mr. Crane, by whose energy and perseverance the present building is so nearly completed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following parties procured marriage licenses from the office of the Probate Judge during the past week:

Jonathan Shearer and Lydia Gray.
Frank E. Curtis and Ella A. Polly.
Jacob Stellbacher and Augusta Schwazkopt.
August Sahr and Matilda Hercher.
Fred W. Saucke and Catharine Wyck.
Jacob Koehle and Ann Crill.
Fred E. Pfander and Mina O'Neil.
N. G. Marcellus and Lydia Concklin.
John F. McBride and Lettie A. Bowman.
Anton Goetz and Rosina Beck.
Elmer H. Garrett and Thermuse Jones.
John Dilger and Margarette Sherman.
Jacob Coonrod and Elizabeth Kern.
John Rinehart and Ann Wall.

Consumption, Catarrh, &c., are cured by DR. S. CLAY TODD.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—We are under obligations to Mr. TOURTILLOTTE, of the Collector's office, for the following report of the collections for the month of May:

Distilled Spirits	$ 8,315 40
Fermented Liquors	5,229 96
Tobacco and Cigars	50,910 80
Special Taxes	16,980 24
Total	$80,436 40

County and City Finances.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE COUNTY TREASURY.

TOLEDO, May 27th, 1874.

To the Honorable DAVID R. AUSTIN, Probate Judge of Lucas County, Ohio.

SIR:—In compliance with the following order, viz:

"TO ALEX. REED, Esq:

"You are hereby directed to forthwith make a thorough examination of all the books, vouchers, accounts, moneys, bonds, securities and other property in the Treasury of Lucas County, Ohio, and report the same in writing to this Court, as soon as such examination is complete.

"You are hereby permitted to take such assistance with you in making such examination as you may require.

WITNESS: D. R. Austin, Judge of the Probate Court of said County of Lucas, and the [SEAL] seal of said Court, this 23d day of May, A. D., 1874.

(Signed) D. R. AUSTIN, Probate Judge,"

I proceeded at once, with the assistance of George Stebbins and E. H. Norton, to make the examination required by your order, and following the requirements of the law, we first took an account of the contents of the County Vault.

We hereby submit our report:

CONTENTS OF TREASURY VAULT.

Currency	$100,500 00	
Witness fee certificates	85 65	
City Auditor's receipt to pay May interest	24,000 00	
Receipts of various parties paid in anticipation of passage of city claim ordinance	7,768 17	
Check on first National Bank (for sale of bonds)	31,556 12	
County Orders	3,515 46	
City Orders	8,895 59	
County bonds and coupons	886 68	177,207 28
Currency in Treasurer's cash drawer		10,547 56
Total		$187,754 84

On application to the County and City Auditor's, we were furnished abstracts of their respective books, showing the following balances in the County Treasurer's hands, to wit:

Balance of County Funds		$22,382 24
do City do		101,586 63
do Police Board Funds		13 75
do Water Works do		56,469 26
Collected on June Tax Duplicate as per Treasurer's cash book		7,302 98
Total		$187,754 84

Below find a statement in detail of the condition of each fund or the county and city, as shown by abstracts from the county and city books, furnished us by the County and City Auditors, to wit:

COUNTY FUNDS.

Cash on Hand.

Asylum Fund	$4,924 57
Building Fund	4,281 30
Bridge do	11,340 67
Debt and Expense Fund	1,981 19
Carroll Ditch do	25 53
Ditch No. 21 do	197 84
do do 50 do	41 58
do do 65 do	208 89
do do 71 do	30 18
do do 72½ do	84 84
do do 74 do	151 68
do do 85 do	71 24
Monclova Twp. Ditch No. 1	41 70
Oregon do do do 22	10 15
Providence do do do 22	51 24
do do do do 25	1 01
Pedlers License Fund	5 00
Brown Avenue Road Fund	807 34
Chase Road Improvement Fund	373 88
Cole do do do	656 65
Detroit Avenue do do	80 45
Forks of Road do do	514 43
Indiana do do do	131 69
Lagrange Street do do	265 24
Monclova Road do do	393 46
Manhattan and 10-Mile Creek Road Fund	439 92
River Road Toledo and Maumee Fund	17 14
River Road No. 377 Fund	898 64
Road No. 248 and 294 do	58 53
do do 296 do	16 01
do do 379 and 201 do	148 81
do do 295 and 318 do	98 42
do do 368 do	96 44
do do 376 do	10 63
Toledo and Manhattan Plank Fund	1,442 18
Section 16 Interest do	80 20
Tax Sale Redemption do	43 31
Teachers Institute do	905 92
Paid by d'f't since settlement	100 45
	$29,596 75

COUNTY FUNDS OVERDRAWN.

Infirmary Fund	$1,750 85
Ordinary County Fund	3,886 72
Frankford Road do	364 94
Kesler do do	227 59
Lagrange Street Road Fund	150 43
Monroe Street Extension Fund	113 72
Raab Road do	109 04
Sylvania and Washington Road Fund	85 05
South Street Road Fund	427 15
State do do do	54 20
Sylvania and Fulton Line Road Fund	25 37
Ten Eyck Road Fund	69 45
Cash in County Treasury to balance	22,382 24
	$29,596 75

Auditor Lenderman states "that the overdrafts of the several funds, will doubtless be provided for by the taxes now being collected on the June Duplicate of 1873-4."

TOLEDO CITY FUNDS.

Cash in Treasury.

Infirmary Fund	$830 73
Water Works Fund	2,890 12
General Road do	1,109 77
Police Station Building Fund	2,768 01
Monroe Street Police Station Lot Fund	570 00
Interest Fund	4,426 49
Interest T. & W. R. R. Fund	16,987 38
Water Works Interest and S. Fund	24,576 99
Sinking Fund	18,499 73
Street Assessment Debt Fund	21,096 55
City Hall Fund	11,112 83
Nicholson Royalty Fund	3,552 89
Broadway Damages Fund	71 64
St. Clair Street Damages Fund	514 16
Alley Opening No. 4 do	68 76
do do do 5 do	32 77
Collingwood Ave Ext. do	1,844 85
Eleventh Street do do	626 23
Division do do	1,629 28
Mill Alley do do	360 80
Lenk Street do do	134 01
Woodruff Street do do	24 56
Bridge Street Grade do	1,155 16
Congress Street Grade do	1,159 84
Collingwood Ave. Grade do	1,542 24
Clayton Street do do	82 60
Cherry do do	6,279 99
Franklin Avenue do do	819 28
Fourth street do do	454 43
Division Street do do	1,493 24
Elm Street do do	8,311 40
Hall Street do do	501 22
Lucas Street do do	2,659 66
Michigan Street do do	80 55
Mulberry Street do No. 1 Fund	77 84
Magnolia Street do do	9 7 57
Oak Street do do	25 80
Ontario Street do No. 2 do	1,547 11
Morris Street do do	197 29
Newton Street do do	50 59
Segur Avenue do do	893 91
Stanton Street do do	21 04
Vance Street do do	104 82
Water Street do do	13,479 80
Wade street do do	398 12
Williams Street do do	1,356 61
Vine Street do do	812 68
Adams Street Improvement do	340 33
Ottawa do do do	122 89
St. Clair do do do	2,686 31
Bush do Planking do	692 39
Broadway Planking Fund No. 1	1,122 50
do do do do 2	2,212 34
do do do do 3	1,228 45
Erie Street do do do 1	250 31
do do do do 2	211 05
Hamilton St. do do	82 79
Ottawa St. do do	666 20
Woodville St. do do	2,712 42
Erie Street Paving do	443 63
Elm do do do	2,417 51
Huron do do do No. 1	1,809 40
do do do do do 2	10,991 75
Monroe do do	20 30
Ostrich Lane do do	287 01
Walnut Street do do	12,706 21
Gas and Lamp Post do	6 25
Sidewalk do	924 20
General Sewer do	343 00
Sewer No. 24 do	126 42
do do 25 do	804 02
do do 41 do	1,817 55
do do 74 do	448 64
do do 79 do	603 24
do do 80 do	2,954 18
do do 81 do	823 09
do do 92 do	1,412 24
do do 105 do	622 73
do do 106 do	280 20
do do 118 do	600 54
Police Board do	13 75
Water Works Board do	56,469 26
	$266,891 95

TOLEDO CITY FUNDS OVERDRAWN.

Fire Department Fund	$16,393 51
Bridge do	9,679 14
Sanitary and Street Cleaning Fund	5,889 91
General do	7,218 80
Street Imp. and Repairs do	10,149 91
Ocean National Bank do	1,266 97
Importers' and Traders' do	5,449 75
Swan Creek Dredge No. 1 do	2,212 00
do do do do 2 do	247 00
Alley Opening do 6 do	210 00
do do do 7 do	133 88
do do do 8 do	161 71
Champlain Street Extension do	1,465 07
Franklin Avenue Widening do	236 78
Hoag street Extension do	3,797 13
Oak do do do	1,859 75
Water do do do	27,504 28
Monroe Street Damages do	4 37
Cherry Street Widening do	2,050 39
Broadway Grade do	242 50
Beacon St. do	130 95
Chestnut St do	100 49
Erie Street do	174 05
Tenth St. do No. 2 do	877 68
Eleventh St do do 2	259 79
Twelfth St do	368 14
Thirteenth Street Grade do	388 89
Harrison do do	273 82
Logan de do	237 22
Ontario do do No. 1 do	795 03
Mulberry do do do 2 do	580 17
South Railroad Ave do	135 96
Illinois Street do	1,338 66
Summit do do	61 15
Chestnut do Paving do	61 88
Madison do do	1,054 81
House of Refuge, &c do	171 93
Sewer No. 1 do	1,586 92
do do 86 do	1,239 99
do do 87 do	15 35
do do 119 do	106 19
do do 121 do	2,544 18
do do 122 do	118 74
do do 123 do	47 83
do do 124 do	74 52
Cash in Treasury to balance	158,089 62
	$266,891 95

Auditor Klemm states in regard to the accounts overdrawn, "that the Water Street Extension Fund should be charged to the Street Assessment and Debt Fund, and that for the remaining overdrafts, the Treasurer will be reimbursed by the sale of bonds,—the negociation of which is now pending—and by the June collection of taxes."

Respectfully submitted,
ALEX. REED.
GEO. STEBBINS,
E. H. NORTON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM my premises, in Toledo, on or about the 28th ult., a Dark Brown Mare, about seven years old, 15 hands high, white spots in forehead, one white hind foot, and a spavin on right hind leg. Any one returning the same, or informing me of her whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded. QUINCY BRITTON.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the June Duplicate has been placed in my hands.

Tax Payers are reminded that the time provided by the statute for the payment of tax expires June 20th, and that all personal taxes remaining unpaid after that day are subject to 5 per cent. penalty and cost of collection.

Taxes on Real Estate returned delinquent are subject to a penalty of 2½ per centum.

Office hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. S. KOUNTZ, County Treas'r.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, LUCAS CO., TOLEDO, May 29, 1874.

WONDERFUL CURES!

PAINFUL AND UNPLEASANT SYMPTOMS REMOVED AT ONCE AND THE DISEASE CURED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE BY

Dr. S. Clay Todd's New Method of Treatment.

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DR. S. CLAY TODD,

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☞ SEE NAME ON DOOR. Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sundays excepted. Consultations free.

Dr. S. Clay Todd cures Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Dropsy, Ague Chills, Bronchitis, Night Sweats, Consumption, Asthma, Throat Diseases, Scrofula in all its forms, Discharges from the Ears, Ulcers, Felon Carbuncles, Piles, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Old and Running Sores from the Joints, Bones, &c., of however long standing, Fever Sores, White Swelling and all forms of Skin Diseases, Rheumatism in all its forms, Gout, Sciatica, Hip Joint Diseases, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Bilious, Remittant and Lung Fever cured in from one to three days; Spotted Fever (Cerebro Spinal Meningitis), and Typhoid Fevers cured in from 4 to 5 days. Not necessary to see the patient. Heart Diseases, Palpitation, Neuralgia of the Heart, Diseases of Women and Children, Neuralgia Partial Paralysis, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epileptic Fits and all Nervous Derangements, Gravel, Gravel in the Kidneys, Gall Stones—all Hereditary and Chronic Diseases; Inflamed or S